

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Monday, July 14, 1975

Calculating Israel's risk

The United States is bearing down uncommonly hard on Israel to break the dangerous stalemate in the Middle East. President Ford has pointedly refrained from acting on Israel's \$2.5 billion aid request. And Secretary of State Henry Kissinger now suggests that American support for Israel will depend on whether the Israelis "take a chance" and agree to an accord with Egypt on another pullback in Sinai.

The pressures from Washington are understandable. The middle East remains potentially the most explosive area of conflict anywhere. If some progress is not made soon, Arab impatience is bound to erupt. The savage Palestinian terror attack in Jerusalem last week is a tragic reminder of this.

One also understands the deep emotional fears that beset Israelis. Whatever formulas are worked out, whatever diplomatic approaches are used — whether step-by-step diplomacy or the Geneva conference — they will have to give up buffer land. Eventually their state will shrink basically to the size it was before the 1967 war. Then, they ask, what could stop the Arabs from some day making a final push?

No one can fail to sympathize with the lonely dilemma this poses. Israel indeed will be taking a chance — but in the end what alternative is there? As Dr. Kissinger stressed in a television interview, if progress is not made, "any other approach is going to lead to

a war sooner or later which is going to have serious consequences, above all for the people of Israel."

There is no problem of perception here. The Israelis know they now deal with a reasonable leader in President Sadat, who has staked his political position on a policy of moderation. They know, too, that he faces serious difficulty within his own country if he cannot cope with Egypt's economic problems. For this he needs space.

Yet if he makes too many concessions to Israel, he will be in serious difficulty with other Arab leaders.

A further partial Israeli withdrawal in Sinai would have decided merits. It would enable Israel to further test Mr. Sadat's word while growing accustomed to living with a militarily less secure but politically more viable state of affairs. It would strengthen Sadat's hand and give impetus to the economic liberalization of Egypt.

Ideally, one would like to tie up an overall peace settlement in one neat package. There are strong arguments for this Geneva-oriented approach. But given the difficulties and agonies which the democratic individualist Israelis have in reaching even a piecemeal agreement, it is not at all certain the Arabs would hold off long enough for Israel to reach a consensus on a total settlement.

It would be all to the good if another step toward peace is taken now. That would have to be followed by another step, probably within the framework of the Geneva conference, then another, and another. The momentum could not be allowed to run down.

Ultimately Israel has no choice but to relinquish Arab territory. Conditions are ripe now than they are likely to be in future for making that territorial shrinkage safe.

'We'll stamp it out before somebody gets burned'



The Christian Science Monitor

Ashe's triumph

Arthur Ashe has become the first black man ever to win the Wimbledon tennis title — 18 years after fellow American Althea Gibson became the first black woman to win the Wimbledon crown.

The integration of tennis has been a consistent aspect of Mr. Ashe's career. He has run a string of "firsts" as the reigning black male player. He has been involved in political controversy over the status of black athletes in South Africa. Currently he is embroiled in the professionalizing of tennis, which has set him at odds with his opponent in the Wimbledon final, the brash and young Jimmy Connors.

In the past, Ashe seemed distracted by these or other nonplaying aspects of his career. In this year's Wimbledon tourney, however, his concentration held. Perhaps this is the significance of his achievement: that, during the match, commentators made less of the fact that a black was winning the world's most prestigious title than they did of the surprising strategy and success of Ashe's play.

The Supreme Court and civil rights

It is not surprising that the U.S. Supreme Court continues to generally be guided by a "strict constructionist" constitutional view. But in the closing days of its 1974-75 session, the court took several actions reflecting a welcome commitment to desegregation and civil rights.

In the area of employment, the court let stand a lower court decision holding a Georgia official liable for damages for refusing to accept a job application from a white man because he was married to a black woman. The Supreme Court also ruled that employees discriminated against in hiring or promotions do not have to prove "bad faith" on the part of their employers in order to collect compensatory back pay.

The high court also decided on the use of

aptitude tests in a way that should provide job opportunities for minority workers. The court ruled that concrete standards for judging job applicants, patterned after guidelines adopted by the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, must be given "great deference." These include carefully defining job qualifications, and making sure that tests are free from factors likely to lower the scores of minority workers.

While cheered by these gains, civil-rights activists have been less pleased with recent more cautious decisions affecting housing and the political rights of minorities.

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The Supreme Court also approved the annexation by a Southern city of a white suburb thereby altering racial composition to

Mirror of opinion

Comparison

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Thuggery

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What next? After Apollo-Soyuz

By David F. Sellabury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johnson Space Center, Houston

The Apollo launch, a sight that has become so familiar, was the fiery sign of the end of an era for the U.S.

The countdown — the Saturn IB rocket standing motionless and seemingly immovable at the center of a beehive of human activity, the billowing flames of "ignition," the unbelievable power of the slow-motion rise of the massive rocket — will not be repeated in the foreseeable future.

Most of the space hardware painstakingly designed, built, and tested by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the race to the moon, is gone. Only two of the Saturn IBs and one complete Saturn V moon rocket are left.

Only two complete Apollo capsules remain: one assembled, the other in pieces. NASA has no plans for using them.

The next U.S. launch is set for 1980 — the reusable space shuttle. However, the Soviets still have an active program. So far they have built Soyuz capsules and intend to build "many more," according to a Soviet spokesman. They have two capsules on hand as backups to the joint mission.

Another sign of the continuing health of the Soviet manned space program is that it has between 75 and 80 cosmonauts in training.

For the immediate future, the focus of Soviet effort will be the Salyut space station, a small, cylindrical spacecraft a third the size of the U.S. Skylab. A robot Soyuz capsule is being developed to resupply cosmonauts during extended stays in Salyut. A crew of two now occupies one of these Soviet stations, and has been living in space since May 24.

All signs point to the conclusion that the U.S.S.R. is developing a larger space station which could be assembled in orbit. Academician Boris Petrov speaks of a space station with a 10-year life span capable of housing 10 to 20 men which the Soviets will fly sometime in the 1980s.

The next time an American goes into space, the launch will be quite different from previous blasts. Awkwardly hung from a stubby 180-foot rocket cluster will be a glider about the size of a small jet airliner — the space shuttle which NASA is spending \$8 billion to develop. Its purpose is to reduce the cost of putting satellites and people into orbit. It should begin operations in 1980.

The shuttle will have a large cargo bay designed to hold everything from communications satellites to small space laboratories. It should be able to stay for weeks and perhaps even a month in orbit. It will be able to deploy satellites or retrieve them if they have failed. Like the robot Soyuz, the shuttle would be able to resupply an orbiting space station.

Portugal: the deepening crisis

At home political parties challenge proposal for a 'people's democracy,' while in Angola nationalist rivalries explode into violence

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The last of Portugal's African territories — Angola, the biggest and richest of them all — is proving the most difficult to turn over to a black government.

For the third time a truce between the African rivals wanting to take over from the Portuguese on Nov. 11 has broken down. Fighting between two of them has erupted again in Angola. This compounds the difficulties facing Portugal's military rulers, who are already burdened by a worsening economic situation at home and a challenge from those (particularly the Socialists) who believe the Armed Forces Movement MFA is too authoritarian and too closely allied with the Communists.

In the latest round of fighting, 300 people are reported to have been killed in Angola. An immediate consequence is a renewed rush by whites to try to get out.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Melo Antunes — an Army major generally described as a moderate, flew out to Angola recently before leaving Lisbon. Major Antunes said Portuguese troops still in Angola might have to intervene to prevent further "massacres," as he called them.

The three African nationalist movements in Angola are:

• The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) led by Agostinho Neto, a physician and an intellectual. MPLA is Marxist oriented and is the Soviet Union's candidate to run Angola after independence. Initially at a disadvantage in terms of arms, it has recently gotten weapons — reportedly from Eastern Europe — by way of the nearby Congo Republic, where the government is in the hands of sympathetic African Marxists.

MPLA was also initially favored by the more left-leaning Portuguese military leaders as the best suited to run an independent Angola. But recently, the MFA in Lisbon has moved to a more neutral position.

*Please turn to Page 11

By Helen Gibson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
The almost intolerable pressures on this country's left-wing military rulers have started to mount by the hour from two major directions — at home and from the Portuguese African territory of Angola.

In Portugal, the country's two biggest parties — the Socialists and the Popular Democrats — have mobilized their forces for an all-out fight against the military's proposal to set up a military-run "people's democracy."

Mass protests across the nation remain their chief weapon, but Socialist leaders already have been greeted at one rally with cries of "The people were fooled. Action! Action!"

In Angola, the fighting between rival liberation movements has threatened to engulf that territory, due for independence, in a Congolese-style civil war. Each day plane loads of white Portuguese refugees arrive in Lisbon with tales of violence and horror.

The Socialists recently pulled out of Portugal's coalition cabinet over the military's violation of press freedom and lack of governmental authority. The left-center Popular Democrats say they will follow, leaving the military with only the Communists and another group of pro-Moscow Marxists in their disintegrating coalition.

In last April's elections, the Socialists and Popular Democrats won between them 64

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Egypt acts to wring more concessions from Israel

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Egypt's decision against prolonging the United Nations peacekeeping force's mandate in Sinai when it expires next week is seen here as a diplomatic pressure tactic rather than as the prelude to imminent military action.

Arab commentators said what Cairo calls "Israeli filibustering" over Middle East peace moves was threatening even the appearance of progress in the current negotiating process.

Political sources here said Egypt's fear was that Israeli delaying tactics aimed at putting off any new accord on the theory that American leverage on Israel would diminish as the U.S. presidential election year of 1978 approached.

(U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger

said at a news conference in Milwaukee that the Egyptian move was "extremely unfortunate" and "complicates enormously" current Middle East peace efforts. He added that the U.S. was surprised by the timing of the move and was exploring whether the UN Security Council could extend the peacekeeping force's mandate without direct requests from the countries involved.)

Israel's stalling threatened to undermine Egypt's President Sadat with his domestic critics, including the military, and with both his Arab allies and critics. The latter are skeptical that his policy of relying on the United States as a middleman will ever secure a negotiated Israeli withdrawal of substance.

Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin's forecast after his meeting with Dr. Kissinger in Bonn last weekend, that getting a new accord could

*Please turn to Page 11

For a partnership with Panama

The United States is reluctant to march in step with the United States on the question of the Panama Canal. They view U.S. ownership of the waterway as indispensable to America's security and oppose a new treaty that would eventually give Panama control of the canal and the surrounding 600-square-mile zone.

Their view is a myopic one. The world has vastly changed since the Panama Treaty was signed in 1973. No self-respecting people — in the Western Hemisphere or elsewhere — will indefinitely permit a foreign power to control a piece of territory that bisects their country. The day of such extraterritorial enclaves is drawing to a close.

As respected State Department negotiator Ellsworth Bunker Rusk, the present pact is outdated and if a new accord is not worked out the U.S. will probably find itself engaged in hostilities with a friendly country. It might

be a war sooner or later which is going to have serious consequences, above all for the people of Israel."

There is no problem of perception here. The Israelis know they now deal with a reasonable leader in President Sadat, who has staked his political position on a policy of moderation. They know, too, that he faces serious difficulty within his own country if he cannot cope with Egypt's economic problems. For this he needs space.

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Yitzhak Rabin



Anwar Sadat

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ART OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

The French Revolution lasted 10 convulsive years and shook France for another half century. From the ferment came an outpouring of paintings that chronicle a nation in search of its ideals.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS

Poland's tough little weekly

By Eric Bourne

Vienna
In terms of modern mass media, Tygodnik Powszechny is just a small weekly paper, published in a Polish provincial town. But, for Poland, it has a standing far beyond its modest, government-rationed printing approaching 40,000 copies, and in the communist world it is absolutely unique.

This year "people's Poland" has been celebrating its 30th anniversary and the establishment after World War II of the communist institutions governing every branch of society since.

It is also the 30th anniversary year for Tygodnik (as the paper is familiarly known). But, amid the spring's liberation speeches and meetings, the event passed unnoted though the paper's eventual history and survival since 1945 are a rare story indeed, because Tygodnik is not only church-owned but independent, too, and the only such example in the whole communist bloc.

It is published in Cracow, seat of the venerable Jagellonian University, by a local Roman Catholic enterprise. But it is no mere local sheet, nor in any sense limited to purely religious content.

For three decades — apart from a break at the close of the Stalinist period — Tygodnik has provided a thoughtful, pungent forum, not only for philosophy and the arts and a firm stand for the church's place

in albeit a communist state, but also for independent, critical judgments in political affairs both domestic and foreign. Some of its most forceful contributors are non-Catholics.

From its launching in May, 1945, it has involved itself deeply in Poland's socio-economic and cultural life, combative in defense of its church but committed to the essential problems of the country's development.

From the start, inevitably, it was in ideological conflict with the communists in the bitter issues of church-state relations.

After eight difficult years, it was shut down — refusal to print a laudatory obituary of Stalin providing the final pretext — and its license and plant transferred to the regime-sponsored Catholic organization Pax.

Under Pax, the paper's content was confined to religious matters and concurrence with the government's materialist and restrictive viewpoint of the function of the church in society.

Then came 1956, however, and the Kremlin's de-Stalinization move, sparking the "Polish October" and its sequel — a new leadership which, amid other reforms, sought a modus vivendi with the church and, in the process, restored Tygodnik to its original owners and editors.

Not one of the latter, incidentally, served under Pax. And today chief editor Jerzy

Turowicz and many of the writers and columnists (clerical and lay) who produce Tygodnik are from its initial team.

Back also came a talented company of Catholic intellectuals, including writers and others who shortly after formed the Znak group in the Sojuz. They never have been allowed more than six seats but always theirs has been stoutly constructive and independent voice in the Polish Parliament and its committees.

Their leader, Stanislaw Stomma, described Znak's aim — and Tygodnik's — as the avoidance of dogmatic extremes and the creation of "a tolerable modus vivendi among people of different convictions, within the frames of our actual social and political conditions."

This realistic, liberal, and "creatively critical" approach has not always pleased the Polish Primate, Cardinal Sleszyński. It frequently got the paper hot water with the secular authorities, particularly in the later, retrograde years of the Gomulka regime.

Since 1971, however, the new leadership of Edward Gierek has made notable concessions to the church, which might now lead to diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and Tygodnik's worry today is not so much the ideological struggle to survive but newsprint.

Subscribers absorb every copy. At this writing it waits on a government promise of more paper so that it can print 60,000 "highbrow" as it is, it could probably sell twice that — by no means only to Catholics.

Mr. Bourne is this newspaper's special correspondent in Eastern Europe.

'Capitalism with a human face'

By Francis Renny

London
One of the things that always mystified British conservatives is that while a crowd of youngsters can always be raised to march for socialism, you can't find half a streetful to demonstrate for capitalism.

A simple answer might be that those who support capitalism are working too hard to have the time for demonstrations. But a recently founded think-tank, blessed by Tory leader Margaret Thatcher, has been hard at work on a more saleable brand name and image.

The think-tank is the Centre for Policy Studies at 8 Wilfred Street, S.W.1 (London's political quarter). The name it has come up with is "Social Market Economy," which it frankly admits was popularized by West German Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard in the 1950's, when it was known as "soziale Marktwirtschaft."

The notion it conveys, says the Centre, is that of a socially responsible market economy



By Albert Fother, author

have gone badly wrong. But with the Social Market, he is on more traditional Tory ground.

The Policy Centre's pamphlet on the subject attacks the British educational system for having failed to teach young people the advantages of the free enterprise market. The role and meaning of profits are widely misunderstood, it says, and regarded as indicators of exploitation rather than efficiency.

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The Social side of the Market Economy, according to Sir Keith, means that the competitive system needs complementing with various policies designed to help the old, the sick, the handicapped, the disabled and the unemployed, and to ease the transition in industries in which rapid structural changes are taking place. However, they must not

make the mistakes of past policies which have been usually "misconceived, counterproductive, and have often done more harm than good." The pamphlet concludes that there must be less state paternalism, more private ownership of capital, and more decentralization of decision-making away from London.

Here would seem to be the official Tory manifesto if Mrs. Thatcher were to find herself shortly leading her party in a General Election. As she herself has put it: "If by chance the Socialists were to win again, we would be set irretrievably on the path to a socialist state; and we would have gone too far to turn back."

Sobering thoughts. But there are those reasons why they may not be enough to carry the day. For a start, the words of Sir Keith and his think-tank are too easy to parody and convert into a bogey that will frighten the weak and the poor. Next, they are too far to the right for that section of the Conservative party which believes in keeping to the middle of the road.

Wilson master plan will dent living standards of Britons

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Will it work?

Ordinary Britons, high-powered businessmen, and perhaps some financial advisers to oil-rich Arab sheikhs, asked the question as they scanned Prime Minister Harold Wilson's "plan to save our country" by reducing inflation from 25 percent a year to 10 percent or less within 12 months.

The plan, announced in a white paper recently, will be debated in Parliament July 21 and 22. It limits pay increases to £6 (\$13). The 120,000 Britons earning more than £8,500 (\$18,700) per year will receive no pay increases at all.

Prices will not be frozen, but companies that pay more than £6 in wage increases will not be allowed to raise the price of the goods and services they sell. Local authorities will have their central government subsidies cut if they exceed the limit, and their ability to borrow at home and abroad will be restricted.

Employees will not be directly penalized, but if a company goes out of business as a result of an excessive wage settlement, the employees will, of course, lose their jobs. Already unemployment is climbing toward 1 million in Britain's depressed economy, and production is down to the levels of the three-day week introduced by the Conservative government of Edward Heath during the coal strike early in 1974.

Mr. Wilson and his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, received the full backing of trade union leaders Jack Jones and Len Murray, president and general secretary respectively of the Trade Union Congress. But some of the more militant unions — the miners, the engineers, for example — denounced the plan, as did left-wing leaders of the Labour Party.

Business leaders were disappointed that

the plan contained no provision for statutory controls. In a press conference, Messrs. Wilson and Healey explained that while they were not asking for statutory authority "at this time," they were preparing laws empowering courts to impose legal sanctions on companies exceeding the £6 limit.

The pound has improved somewhat on international exchange markets, but most analysts thought the foreign holders of pound sterling were still watching and waiting to see how the Wilson plan will work.

There is no question that the plan is going to squeeze the living standards of most Britons. Prices are going to continue to rise in the short run, probably at a rate of up to 30 percent a year at least through the autumn. Mr. Wilson himself admitted that his plan represented a kind of "rough justice" that would protect the least well off but that would impose "real sacrifices" on many people.

The alternative, Mr. Wilson's Chancellor of the Exchequer warned, is a massive increase in unemployment. The plan itself, Mr. Healey calculated, would raise unemployment by 20,000 to 30,000 people.

The opposition Conservatives are going along in general with the plan. They do not really have much choice although their leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, blamed labor for causing runaway inflation by enormous public expenditures during the past 16 months.

The predictable growths from the left wing of Mr. Wilson's own party have been fairly muted so far.

The general feeling is that Mr. Wilson has kept his party as united as he can under the circumstances, but that the British economy faces rough days ahead and that everything will depend on the resolution of the government and on the support of public opinion, as each new challenge looms — whether to wages, to employment, to prices, or cumulatively to foreign confidence.

Join army of your choice?

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

If young Hans Schmidt from West Germany likes spaghetti, should he be able to do his required military service in the Italian Army?

If a young Greek wants better military pay and wants to learn German, should he be able to serve in the German Army?

Georg Leber, the West German no-nonsense Defense Minister, has made just such a suggestion twice publicly in the last month. The concept of multinational military service appears visionary in many ways, given the highly national nature of armies in Western Europe or for that matter anywhere in the world.

Minister Leber, however, has had the idea in his own head for two years, and now he has asked a group in the German Defense Ministry to do a study of the possibilities. A ministry spokesman says the idea has not yet been explored with other European defense ministers.

Such a plan indicates how strongly West Germany, the second strongest military force in the West and the main border country in NATO, feels that defense is a Western question and not just a national one.

Although no one in the Defense Ministry here is saying so, considerable opposition to the idea might be expected from France. There nationalism governs strongly in the Gaullist concept of "defense in all directions," which the Germans hold as wrong. The German position is that none of the Western nations need fear each other but that together they must defend themselves.

The Leber suggestion is described as a "political idea." Mr. Leber himself has said

that if Europe gets to the point of having one common minister for each area — agriculture, finance, and so on — defense would be the last area agreed upon.

But now is the time to start building toward understanding of a truly integrated and unified European defense, Mr. Leber says. He feels every European required to do military service should not only be able to choose the Western army he wants but that he should be able to be a member of that army legally.

With special permission it is already possible for a young West German to serve in another army. But there are no provisions in other European armies to take in a German.

Any number of obstacles to such a plan come quickly to thought.

West Germany and France have compulsory service while Britain and the United States have a voluntary army. Terms of service are different, and there are, of course, language differences. Questions on disciplinary procedures would be difficult.

And if there were a sudden callup in Europe, would Germans who trained in France report there for duty? And, not to be disregarded, would a Frenchman like German military cooking?

On the other hand, says a West German defense spokesman, there are always ways to begin such a grand scheme. For example a German who is drafted normally serves 18 months. If he wanted to serve in another army he perhaps might have to extend his service to two years and serve only six to nine months in the other army. If recalled he would go to his national army.

At present there are some exchanges going on, but for individuals this is almost exclusively at the officer level and for training purposes.

Echo of past grandeur: Sir Winston Churchill takes shape in sculptor's hands

After Yugoslavia...

Romania to seek trade treaty with the Common Market

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

In a new go-it-alone move, Romania has told its Soviet-bloc partners that it is opening direct negotiations for a trade treaty with the West European Common Market.

Romania will be the first Warsaw Pact member — though not the first communist state — to make an individual bid for a bilateral tie with the Common Market.

It will be seeking an agreement similar to one negotiated with the Common Market by Communist Yugoslavia, which is nonaligned and has only a qualified associate link with Comecon, the East European trade organization.

Belgrade has reaped big gains from joint investments and a liberalization of trade under its five-year-old "developing nation treaty with the Common Market."

Rapidly the nine-nation European Community became Yugoslavia's most important economic partner. Even though the Brussels decision last year to halt beef imports hit the Yugoslavs hard and brought about a hefty debit balance in their trade with the Common Market, exchanges still account for approximately 25 percent of their exports and 40 percent of their imports.

At the same time, joint investments with West Germany, Italy, and other countries have reached substantial proportions.

Romania had planned to bid for a similar accord for some time but held back when, for

varying reasons — including the impact of world recession on the East bloc itself — the Soviet Union proposed Comecon-Common Market negotiations on a trade treaty.

A meeting of the two organizations early this year, however, produced no results, and the Romanians now have resolved to wait no longer.

The decision is one of a series of moves to give the country more freedom of action in the economic sphere. In this case it stresses Romania's status as a developing nation qualifying, therefore, for the West European consideration and assistance.

President Nicolae Ceausescu has frequently called for a new international economic order in which the smaller and medium-size, less developed states would not be forced to rely on one of the superpower blocs.

Besides pushing for more trade with the United States and West Europe, he has traveled the world seeking to diversify Romania's raw material sources and outlets for its rapidly growing industry.

Iron ore is an example. The present annual requirement of some 10 million tons is met from neighboring U.S.S.R. A recent agreement with Brazil will provide 25 million tons over the next decade in return for Romanian industrial equipment. There are similar agreements with India and Algeria.

Simultaneously, Romania is driving ahead to enlarge its ports and shipyards to build its own carrier fleet, with Constanta scheduled to start building vessels of 150,000 tons capacity during the 1976-80 plan.



Bandphoto

Europe

Spanish Communists to take cue from Italian comrades

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
The leaders of the Spanish and Italian Communist Parties have agreed that the Spanish Communists should follow the Italian, not the Portuguese pattern when Gen. Francisco Franco passes from the scene in Spain. This decision could have key importance for the political future of the Mediterranean area.

The Italian Communist pattern is outwardly more flexible, more moderate, more committed to achieving power through parliamentary means than is the Portuguese one.

Both the Italian Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, and the Spanish Communist leader, Santiago Carillo, meeting in the Italian coastal city of Leghorn, have expressed their concern at the latest turn of events in Portugal and at the withdrawal of the Socialists from the Portuguese Cabinet.

Analysis of the two leaders' speeches during their meeting shows that an important identity of views was reached on what is going wrong with developments in Portugal and the strategy to be followed in Spain when General Franco is no longer at the helm.

Mr. Carillo told a big rally of Italian workers in Leghorn that there was full identity of views between Italian and Spanish Communists on the meanings of socialism and democracy. This was not a tactical expedient, he said, but a strategic concept. The two parties, he said, would always accept as supreme the verdict of the people and would never pretend to substitute themselves for it.

"We must show our preoccupation and anxiety over political developments in Portugal," Mr. Carillo said. "If the alliance formed

around the Armed Forces Movement on April 25 were to be broken, if the democratic game were to be definitely suspended, that would gravely compromise the future of the revolution with a loss for the Portuguese people and for the cause of democracy all over Europe."

Mr. Berlinguer was also outspoken in his criticism of events in Portugal. "After having saluted the end of Fascist dictatorship in Portugal," Mr. Berlinguer said, "we have calmly but clearly expressed our disagreement with the political positions and acts of the Portuguese Communists and those of the leaders of the Armed Forces Movement of that country."

"The latest decisions of this movement worry us. Not only do they limit civil liberty, but they reduce the area of consensus and participation of all expressions of the popular will including political parties — which are the only guarantee of a renewal of Portuguese society."

Elsewhere in his speech, Mr. Berlinguer seemed to be saying that the Italian Communist Party's policy of seeking what it calls the "historic compromise" with the forces of the Roman Catholic right as the solution to Italy's problems can be applied to other Mediterranean countries such as Spain and Portugal.

Portugal has been an important test case for the Italian Communists. The ruling Christian Democrat Party has been trying — apparently without success so far — to score electioneering points off the Communists by giving big play on the state-controlled radio and TV network to news reports of the dismantling of the opposition in Portugal.

Could it happen here? That is the fear that the Italian Government is trying to play up, and that the Italian Communist Party, the largest in Western Europe, is trying to dispel.



Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer drives a point home

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Government not governing Portugal: jungle law reigns

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
Portugal's military government has taken on the appearance of a runaway freight train that is accelerating at such a pace it sooner or later must jump the tracks.

Within the last two weeks alone, the military rulers here have managed to alienate the Maoists, the Socialists, the liberals, the conservatives, and the Roman Catholic Church, provoking the worst political crisis since they took power in a coup 14 months ago.

The Socialists resigned from the coalition Cabinet last week. Another and even more dramatic development could come when the 240-man Military Assembly of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) meets to answer the key question: Does the military want a democracy or a dictatorship?

If the military's response is not a definite decree for a Western-style democracy for Portugal, the left-of-center Popular Democrats say they will follow the Socialists and pull out of the government, too.

This would leave the military with only the

Republica is just one of the surface signs of the gradual drift of this country politically, socially, and economically. For judicial law in Portugal is beginning to be replaced by virtually the law of the jungle at all levels.

"The chief reason the Socialist Party has left the government is because we see no point in belonging to a government that does not govern," Socialist leader Mario Soares told a news conference held to explain his party's resignation.

He then catalogued some of the country's kaleidoscope of problems that he said have been enflamed by the military's failure to assert its authority.

Mr. Soares said: Agricultural production is falling because of vandals' illegally occupying farms and killing livestock and stealing produce; industrial output is slumping because of wildcat strikes, purges, and illegal take-overs by workers; left-wing groups have caused anarchy in the schools; Maoists and businessmen have been imprisoned without trial; Communists have taken over the mass media; unemployment is rising; professionals and technicians are fleeing.

"We are going to have some very sad times

to live through in Portugal if these things are not righted," Mr. Soares said.

For a house painter working in the home of a friend, the situation could only be solved one way.

"I spent two years in [former Portuguese] Guinea and I tell you I had my rifle," he said. "The Armed Forces Movement and the Communists, they should all be put in a concentration camp and machine-gunned."

It was a violent statement, and yet this man was not a right-winger. He voted for the Socialists in the April elections. But he lives in a district where many work in the construction industry, which is almost at a standstill. A great number of his neighbors are unemployed, and before long they are sure there will be more of them joining the jobless ranks.

Kremlin gleefully predicts U.S.-Europe clash

By Victor Zorza
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow believes that when the European security conference finally meets, it will prove to be the starting point for a journey to "new horizons," as Leonid I. Brezhnev said at a recent Kremlin dinner. But his description of the future was somewhat vague. A more precise indication of what the Kremlin expects to see has been given in USA, the Soviet journal of American studies, which looks forward to all kinds of friction and splits between Europe and the United States.

The European security system that Moscow expects to emerge ultimately from the security conference will exert a major influence, says the USA article, on the shaping of U.S.-European relations, an influence "not entirely favorable to the United States."

Washington, it says, apparently realizes this and is therefore hurrying to establish a new relationship with Europe which would preserve the position of the U.S. However, it views the integration of Europe and the interests of "Atlanticism" as irreconcilable opposites, which it believes "could reach collision point in the near future."

It is this vision of the almost inevitable clash of interests between Europe and the U.S. that evidently provides the "new horizons" that Moscow is looking forward to. This is not expressed in so many words in any of the published Soviet analyses dealing with the European security conference, but one would hardly expect the Kremlin to speak of its hopes openly and to offer ammunition to those in the West who suspect its motives.

The European security conference, which the Kremlin began urging as long ago as 1966, originally was supposed to exclude the U.S. and there was no doubt at that time that one of its major purposes was to insert a wedge between Europe and the U.S. In the end, Moscow agreed to U.S. participation in the conference, partly because it realized that without the U.S. there would be no conference, but this does not necessarily mean that the Kremlin has given up its original objectives.

The USA article speaks of the coming conflict between Europe and the U.S. with the kind of relish which in Soviet publications usually reveals the Kremlin's political ex-

pectations rather than the impartial expectations of its analyses. It notes that the frictions that were lately evident between Washington and European capitals have become less apparent, but it sees this as only a "tactical" compromise, more in the nature of "truce" and one of "extreme fragility" at that, because it conceals "vast and highly volatile areas of accumulated contradictions."

Its analysis of these contradictions lists all the familiar issues, economic and political, which have been debated back and forth across the Atlantic in recent years, starting with energy policy and ending with the international role of currency and gold. This divergence of interests between Europe and the U.S. "has become particularly noticeable during the period of detente," which is a rather discreet way of saying that one of the more welcome consequences of detente, for the Soviet Union, is the feeling of security which enables the Western allies to quarrel among themselves instead of quarrelling with Moscow.

All this leads USA to the conclusion that the steps being taken by Europe and the U.S. to

strengthen their respective positions against each other and the growing economic power and political unity of Western Europe "could impart to their clash an even sharper character in the immediate future." Moscow looks back with longing to the aftermath of the Middle East war and the tension it produced between Europe and the United States, and it regards those tensions as more natural and proper than the "temporary" compromise that has replaced them in the past year.

Any crisis or shock in the international situation, USA concludes, "could easily tear the fabric of that compromise to expose the clash of interests which exists between the two centers of imperialist rivalry," that is, Europe and the U.S. One purpose of the European security conference so far as Moscow is concerned is to begin providing the framework for a "European collective security system" to which Western Europe could turn when it breaks away from the U.S. — and to encourage such a breakaway whenever a suitable opportunity presents itself.

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Soviet Union



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Brezhnev: menacing euphemism



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Little Rosa lives in a small hut made of scraps of wood and tin, crowded into the slum section of a large South American city.

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Soviets jam Western radio

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet radio stations and other media have mounted an unprecedented offensive to silence the two independent stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union while Radio Free Europe beams its programs to communist East Europe. Both have powerful transmitters in Munich, West Germany.

The offensive is part of an overall drive to wall up the Soviet people against the outside world during what Moscow sees as an ideologically "dangerous" time of détente.

The Soviet concern is that the West will step up its efforts to get its ideas through to Eastern Europe after the conclusion of the European security conference, which is expected to recommend freer exchange of information between East and West in its final declaration.

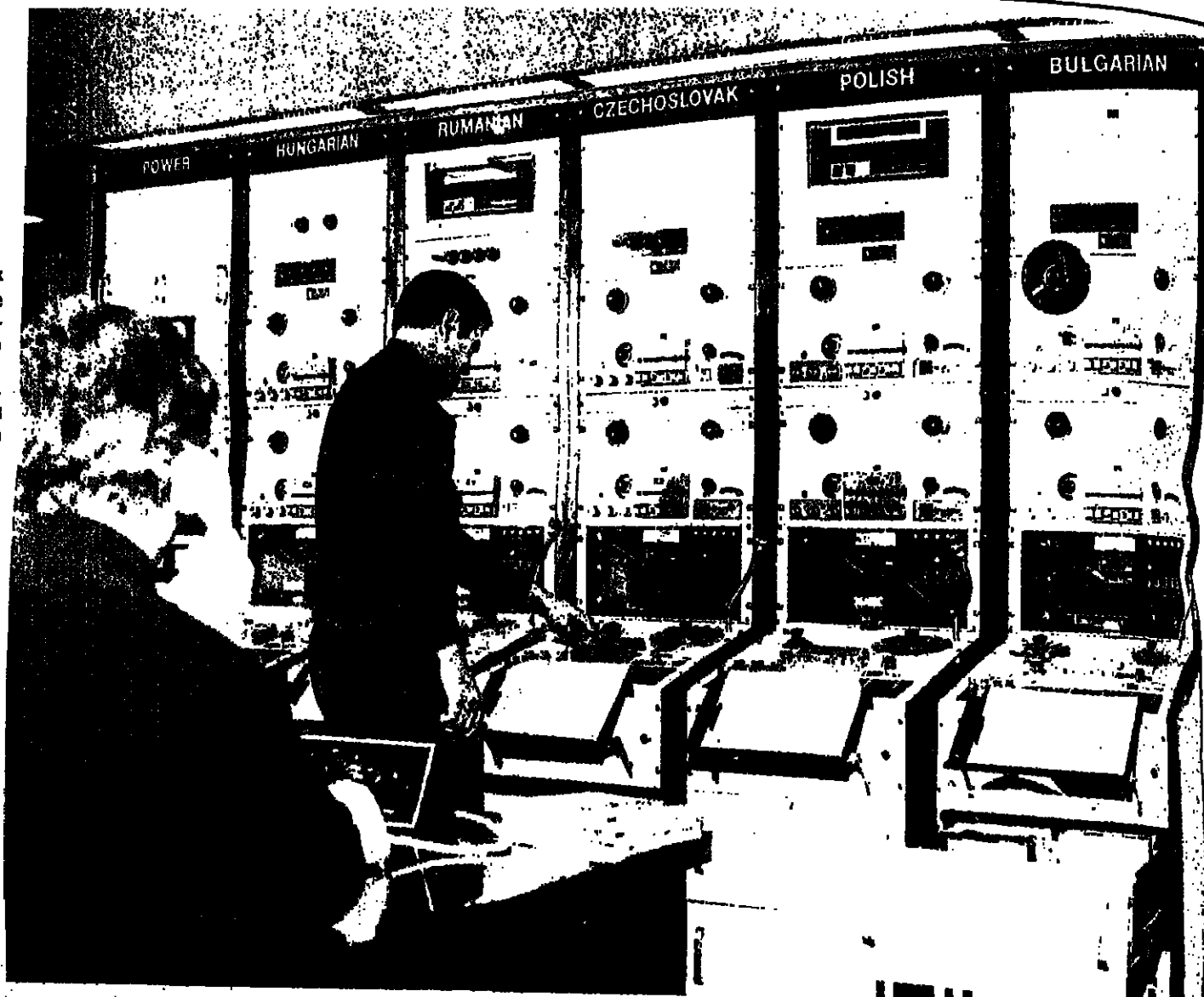
Any Western broadcasting is considered inimical propaganda by the Soviets. The only legitimate information, according to the Soviets, is what they are giving out.

Moscow would like to see all foreign broadcasts subordinated to governmental agreements in which the West would promise not to permit the flow of information objectionable to the East.

An almost two-century-old French-Russian treaty is being dredged up to support the Soviet view. In a recently published book, Academician Georgy Arbatov, Moscow's principal "Americanologist," quotes this treaty signed in 1891. By it the signatories pledged not to permit their subjects to carry on correspondence with the internal enemies of the existing governments of the two states for the purpose of propagating principles contrary to their respective constitutions or to incite disorder.

Only what serves "détente and European peace should be permitted in Western broadcasts, governmental and private," said Soviet delegate Vladimir L. Kudryatsev at a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Belgrade in February, 1975.

Although the Soviet Union calls any criticism by Western media of Soviet practices and institutions "vicious anti-communism," Soviet



Master control room at Radio Free Europe; beaming into the Eastern bloc

radio stations feel no compunction about denouncing capitalism and Western-style democracy around the clock in their broadcasts to the West.

They lambaste Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and their supporters in Congress. They also print diatribes against "anti-Soviet" writing in the American press making fantastic insinuations such as that Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" was in fact written by the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Western governmental radio stations have introduced stringent self-censorship of their own news broadcasts to the Soviet Union since

the Soviets lifted their all-round jamming of Western broadcasts in September, 1973. The aim is to get through to all the Soviet peoples. Radio Liberty is still jammed.

So intent are the Soviets upon cutting off their peoples from the outside world that communist-ruled East European countries are not allowed to broadcast to the Soviet Union, even in their own languages.

Soviet intellectuals are aware of the news restrictions to which they are subjected. When the Rev. Michael Bourdeaux, editor of Religion in Communist Lands, revisited Moscow in February he was told by Russian

Christians: "We need infinitely better radio broadcasts than we have been receiving except from Radio Liberty, which shines like a beacon through the jamming."

Radio Free Europe does not broadcast the U.S.S.R. yet. East European stations denounce RFE as violently as Soviet stations denounce Radio Liberty and western governmental programs like the Voice of America, BBC, Deutsche Welle, and Radio Vatican. Programs from Warsaw, East Berlin, and Prague are in Polish, German, Czech, or Slovak, but the voice is always the same—Sovietic—and the system in communist parlance is called "ideological coordination."

Moscow defied on Communist summit

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

There are growing signs that the Soviet Union has run into stiff opposition in its plans to convene a summit conference of Europe's Communist parties.

Maverick Yugoslavia, backed by Romania and a handful of West European

unless it confirms these independence principles.

If Yugoslavia were to stay away, Romania would almost certainly follow suit, a boycott by one of its own Warsaw Pact members which would be highly embarrassing for the Soviet Union.

The powerful Italian party and reportedly four more West European parties support the independence principle.

trying of the Portuguese Socialist Party. They see the Socialists as allies in a broad progressive movement essential to the new Portugal.

Some of the West European social-democratic groups, which the East European Communist regimes have long been wooing for trade union and other contacts, have taken up the Portuguese Socialist Party is

East Europeans," one Western labor spokesman told this writer, "that Communist behavior of the kind now going on in Portugal and aimed at a socialist party that won the biggest democratic vote at the recent election will not encourage us to develop such contacts."

"Portugal is not Czechoslovakia, it is not in the East bloc's 'sphere.' It is in Western Europe and its Socialist

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Bumper crop heads off world famine

By Richard Critchfield
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

It looks as though the world will be spared from famine this year.

Although it will take at least two more years of good grain harvests to bring consumption in the hungriest countries back to where it was five years ago in the view of analysts at the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations both the United States and Canada are expecting bumper wheat crops.

(Initially it had been expected that there would be good harvests in the Soviet Union as well, further building up this year's supply of grain. But in that country drought is increasingly affecting the spring wheat areas and some pockets of the winter wheat areas. This is what lies behind this week's speculation about imminent Soviet grain purchases from North America. India also had expected a better-than-usual crop, but unofficial speculation is that it will fall short of original estimates.)

For the time being, however, the poorest countries have been spared even worse food disaster than a year ago by recent declines in

the price of grain in the face of extremely short supplies.

To start with, about 40 million tons of a 60-million-ton decline in world grain output last year was in coarse grains, mostly in the United States and Canada. The global recession, combined with continued inflation, led to a sharp drop in demand for grain-fed meat and poultry. High prices also led to a massive reduction in grain fed to livestock. In the U.S. alone, coarse-grain consumption fell by 32 million tons, and exports, mostly to Europe and Japan, by 6.5 million tons.

World wheat production actually rose last year, and rice production went down only slightly, particularly in Asia. The decline in world grain consumption last year, then, mostly took place in North America, where people did not like it but could afford it.

Since one-third of the world's 4 billion people use two-thirds of its grain, feeding most of it to livestock, any major shifts in diet, (as from less meat to more spaghetti by millions of Americans last year) release three times that much grain to the world market, and prices fall, thus enabling the poorest countries to buy more.

The Food and Agriculture Organization in

Rome still carries eight countries on the critical list: Bangladesh and seven drought-stricken nations in the African Sahel. Sri Lanka, hit by drought and the same kind of government mismanagement that plagues Bangladesh, may soon join them.

Elsewhere the immediate outlook is brighter than anyone expected. In Rome last November it was estimated the neediest countries would require 17 million tons of imported grain to avoid mass starvation in 1975. By mid-March, 15 million tons of this total were delivered or committed, 9.7 million tons purchased commercially, and 5.2 million tons in food aid.

Total food aid for 1974-75 comes to 8.7 million tons, 5.5 million tons from the United States. While Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger refused to increase American food aid in Rome, and some countries suffered severe shortages earlier this year, a combination of congressional action and lower grain prices increased U.S. aid by more than 2.5 million tons over the previous year.

Yet despite higher American, Canadian, and Australian commitments, the 10-million target set by the World Food Council was still over a million tons short, causing Britain to angrily attack its Common Market partners. After Europe, Russia is the other big holdout.

The newly rich oil-producing countries are prepared to give food and agricultural aid, but only if there are matching contributions from Europe, Japan, and the U.S.

Time to work this out has been gained by the prospect of a record wheat harvest, about 25 million tons more than last year. It will need to be. The world's five biggest exporters now have only 23 million tons stockpiled between them. This year between 80 million and 90 million tons will be available for exports and stocks, but exports have been running at 80 million tons each of the past three years.

Combined stocks of coarse grains have fallen below 20 million tons, half 1973's level. Although an increase of 50 million tons is predicted this year, only 75 million to 80 million tons will be available for exports and stockpiling, the same as two years ago.

A big unknown is rice, which is just now being planted across Asia where everything depends on the monsoon. But U.S. winter wheat acreage is up 6 percent, and if spring wheat is down a little, overall acreage is more than last year's. The Agriculture Department predicts a 1975 wheat crop of 55 million to 60 million tons, up 6 million to 12 million tons from 1974. The Canadians are planting 7 percent more wheat acreage this year.

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Asia

'Phantom army' unearthed in China's Shensi province

By Ross H. Munro
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
The Chinese have discovered a pottery army of thousands of life-sized figures of warriors and horses that have remained buried for more than 2,000 years.

As described by the Hsinhua News Agency, the pottery army appears to be one of the most extraordinary archaeological finds in history. An amateur archaeologist visiting Peking says it might be the most important and valuable of all the recent discoveries made in China.

Archaeologists and peasants already have unearthed 530 figures of warriors arrayed in rows and phalanxes and carrying real bows and arrows or holding such weapons as swords, spears, and crossbows.

"The swords in particular," Hsinhua reports, "remain stainless and shiny." With their helmets and their armor the warriors are almost six feet tall. In the military formations with them are chariots, each pulled by four horses.

Hsinhua, which regularly has underplayed the first news of archaeological discoveries, declares that "in size, number, and quality, these works of art are rare among the archaeological finds in any part of the world."

The news report estimates that the three-acre pit discovered in Lintong County of Shensi Province contains 6,000 warrior figures. The site, near the city of Sian, was found by commune peasants who were digging wells to find water.

The Chinese report of the find is enthusiastic and almost poetic. "The life-size warriors and horses are accurately presented, well-proportioned, and finely carved in detail. Varying in their looks and hair styles, all the warriors assume a vigorous stance."

"The horses are holding their heads high and neighing, their ears perked slightly

forward and two tufts of mane on the forehead curving upward. Both men and horses impart a strong sense of being vividly fleshed out."

The excavators have so far unearthed almost 10,000 relics that, in addition to the pottery army, include iron farm tools, objects made of gold, jade, and bone as well as linen and silk fabrics, leather, and "wooden vehicles."

Although the Hsinhua report does not explicitly state the condition of the pottery figures, every indication in the report leads to the conclusion that, if they are not completely intact, they are in good condition.

The report describes five passageways leading down to what was once an underground structure paved with bricks. The beams supporting the roof of the structure were burned down, probably soon after it was built and the pottery army installed. The figures probably were constructed at the behest of Chin Shih Huang, the founding emperor of the Chin dynasty, who reigned from 221 B.C. to 207 B.C. The tomb of the Chin emperor is located nearby to the west of the newly discovered pit.

Part of the obvious enthusiasm the Chinese are displaying about the discovery may lie in the fact that the first Chin emperor is currently and officially viewed in China as a great historical figure who unified and modernized China, transforming it from a slave society to a feudal society.

"This battle array of brave warriors and mettlesome horses," the anonymous Hsinhua writer declares, "recreates the sublime scene of Chin Shih Huang fighting across the country to wipe out the forces of slave owners and unify China as a whole."

In correct ideological terms the report also gives credit to the great working class of 3,000 years ago. "The sculptural art embodied in these warrior and horse figurines shows the great wisdom and superb skill of the working people of the Chin dynasty."

How Park hounded paper S. Korean president wages bitter campaign against Dong-A Ilbo

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Seoul
Every morning more than 100 onetime employees line up in silent protest in front of the main offices of South Korea's largest and most respected newspaper, the Dong-A Ilbo. In recent weeks, their vigil has been one of the few open signs of protest against the authoritarian policies of President Park Chung Hee.

Last October, newsmen at the Dong-A Ilbo, which means East Asia Daily, led a campaign for a free press. Despite government warnings, they reported in detail the activities of groups seeking the restoration of democratic freedoms and the release of imprisoned political dissidents.

The campaign was in keeping with the Dong-A Ilbo's tradition. The newspaper had been a leading voice in Korea's national independence movement against the Japanese, who suspended the paper four times and finally shut it down completely in 1940.

In December, 1974, the Park government retaliated against the Dong-A Ilbo's reporting by forcing major advertisers to withdraw their patronage from the newspaper and from Dong-A Radio, a subsidiary of the paper. By mid-January of this year the newspaper had lost more than 70 percent of its advertising income.

But a new type of advertising came into being. Church and civic groups and hundreds of private citizens began to take out small "sympathy" ads to express their support for the newspaper. Newsstand sales of the paper soared. All of this did not make up for the financial losses suffered as a result of the withdrawal of major advertisers, but it did a

great deal for the morale of the Dong-A Ilbo's staff.

In March many of the newspaper employees began to suspect, however, that publisher Kim Sung Man was yielding to government pressure in firing a number of journalists, supposedly as a cost-cutting measure. More than 100 employees took over the editorial and printing facilities and accused the government of trying to bring the paper under control by influencing the publisher.

Mr. Kim denied that the dismissals had been instigated by the government. But by the time the publisher was through, 132 reporters, radio announcers, broadcast producers, and magazine-section employees had been fired or suspended. Among them were some of the most active members of the campaign for press freedom.

At the same time, several other newspapers whose employees had been involved in the campaign dismissed or suspended a number of them.

On March 17 a group of unidentified young men who apparently had been hired by the management — some observers described them as thugs — entered the Dong-A Ilbo building and threw out the newsmen who had occupied it. Some 25 reporters had gone on a hunger strike in the building, and scores of others were engaged in a sit-in strike.

Now, each day between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., onetime employees assemble in front of the newspaper building for their silent protest. They distribute their own one-page mimeographed news sheet and attempt to keep in touch with international press organizations. Recently they organized a bazaar at which they sold some of their personal possessions, including art objects, to ease the financial strain they are under.

Where thoughts of Mao replace the alarm clock

Miss Salkowski has just completed a 24-day tour of China with a delegation of American newspaper editors.

By Charlotte Salkowski
Chief editorial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Soochow, China
At a prosperous commune not far from this picturesque Chinese provincial town, the deputy manager got right down to business. Without so much as an accolade to Chairman Mao Tse-tung or the leadership of the Communist Party, he plunged into a brisk and frank description of the commune's operations.

This rugged farmer was a dedicated Marxist and party secretary but obviously did not think it necessary to spout the usual political rhetoric to visiting foreigners.

For a group of 18 American journalists touring the People's Republic of China it was a refreshing experience. Normally, wherever one travels the senses are bombarded by the sights and sounds of Maoist exhortation and exaltation.

Over the past 26 years China has been convulsed by periodic campaigns. The Great Leap Forward. The Cultural Revolution. The campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius.

Now the country is mobilized to study the "theories of the dictatorship of the proletariat" — presumably to keep bourgeois ideas from infecting the system. The country's leading newspaper, the People's Daily, carries lengthy texts from Marx or Lenin daily, and at the Taching oil field one is awakened at 8 a.m. by the sounds of a loudspeaker intoning the words of Chairman Mao.

But the campaign seems unfocused and vague. Western experts think the moderate Chinese leadership in Peking today seeks to damp things down and avoid further ideological upheavals.

Judging from past accounts, the propaganda is less strident these days. Mao buttons seldom are worn on tunics. Many slogans on city walls have been painted over. And, while Chairman Mao genuinely is revered as a great national leader, the personality cult seems less shrill than in Stalin's time in the Soviet Union.

One reacts to Maoist China with ambivalent feelings. The bold effort to remold attitudes — to make the Chinese self-



By Charlotte Salkowski

Children in day care center at China's Taching oilfield: what will the revolution mean to them?

reliant, dedicated, selfless, socially minded — has had obvious economic successes.

Despite the authoritarianism, the Chinese are permitted some participation in the system. To be sure, control and decisionmaking rests in Peking. But in the factories and communes there is discussion about how to do things, how to meet state plans, and, of course, how to reform those with "erroneous" ideas. This is hardly democracy in the Western sense but it does give people a sense of involvement.

For the American visitor, however, the constraints on thought, the absence of political freedom, the monotony and sterility of the culture, and the pervasive propaganda — in everything from newspapers to children's songs — is discomfiting.

Perhaps the most shattering experience I had was a visit to Peking University, where the shabby, unattended buildings are a mute reminder of the chaos still surrounding education. There Western-trained university officials, speaking in Marxist jargon, described how many professors had to be remolded during the Cultural Revolution and how the Soviet "bourgeois line" had frustrated the development of computers.

One professor, who had lectured at Yale in the early 1940s, related how he and his students had been criticized and sent to "May 7 schools" where intellectuals and white-collar workers periodically put in a stint of labor on the farm. "It was a thrilling experience," he commented in perfect

English. "Before I never knew how rice was grown. It was marvelous."

It is hard to know to what extent the Chinese at large are true communist believers or to what extent they conform because of peer pressures. There is much of the latter. Anyone who departs from the norm sticks out conspicuously and, like the worker at a Shanghai factory who played ping-pong during work hours, is brought back in line through the persuasions of his colleagues.

The atmosphere generally seems less authoritarian than in the Soviet Union. One is not conscious of the presence of internal security forces (perhaps the massive organization of society, right down to neighborhood committees, makes them superfluous). Also, there are small signs that people can buck the system in minor ways without fearing the heavy hand of authority.

Peasants, contrary to regulation, sell their privately grown produce on city street corners, within sight of policemen. One day we noticed a dozen or so bikes parked under a sign reading "Parking Forbidden Here." And the millions of bicycles on city streets do not stay within the prescribed lanes.

If there are tensions in the society, these are not readily visible. Officials exude optimism and praise for the system, as do the few Chinese one meets. Even visiting Chinese-Americans say their relatives will not openly criticize the regime, although they detect dissatisfaction beneath the surface. The young people, for instance, resist being sent into the countryside. Parents, too, are resentful that selection for a higher education depends on class origin and only the sons and daughters of peasants and workers get the best chance for advancement.

Since 1949 China has been propelled forward by revolutionary fervor. For a generation that remembers the old way of life, the endlessly repeated slogans still have meaning. But a crucial question today is whether the leadership can keep the young people focused on revolutionary goals without giving them interesting things to do, challenging their intellects, and offering a livelier fare of cultural and social activity than they now have.

Peking posters

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
Posters attacking a Communist Party official in a local Army unit, the first political posters to appear in the Chinese capital in almost a year, went up in several locations in Peking recently.

Perhaps because they reflected dissent in the armed forces, no matter how minor, the Chinese went to great lengths to prevent foreigners from recording their contents.

Outside the Peking Workers' Stadium Tuesday a woman wearing a public security bureau uniform, no-

ted the posters. At various locations, two Chinese men without uniforms ordered a Western diplomat to stop copying the posters.

"We should not be afraid that foreigners know there are posters criticizing revolution," said a revisionist cadre, wrote Chang Lian-qing, one of the two names — possibly pen names — that were affixed to the posters.

The posters signed by Mr. Chang and Wu Ke-chung attacked the deputy political commissar of their Army unit.

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Latin America

Peron sacks minister and clings to waning power

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentine President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron has apparently weathered the political and economic storm that threatened to bring down her government.

But she emerges from the three-week crisis with much-reduced power.

In quick succession, she has knuckled under to labor demands that negotiated wage settlements of well over 100 percent be allowed to stand and has acquiesced to the removal of Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega from her Cabinet.

Moreover, the country's powerful labor unions and the nation's military establishment have come to terms on a viable alternative to Mrs. Peron's rule if the occasion warrants.

They support last week's selection of Sen. Italo Luder as president of the Senate — a move strongly opposed by Mrs. Peron and one that makes Senator Luder first in line of succession to the presidency.

Mrs. Peron had asked the Senate to wait until she could submit a draft law on succession that would have Congress elect a successor.

All these moves have cut heavily into Mrs. Peron's room for maneuver and Buenos Aires observers say there is increasing likelihood that she will eventually step down.

Mr. Lopez Rega's removal from the Cabinet does not cut his ties with Mrs. Peron, for some of his key supporters remain in the Cabinet. But he no longer will be in a position to openly influence Mrs. Peron's decisions. One of labor's major complaints about her government has to do with Mr. Lopez Rega's influence.

Something of a mystery man, he is a former police corporal who is a devoted astrologer,

predicating many of his actions on visions and the advice of fellow soothsayers.

Widely and often unkindly called "El Brujo" (The Sorcerer), Mr. Lopez Rega became a confidant of Mrs. Peron's late husband, Juan Domingo Peron, during his long exile in Spain before returning to Argentina in 1972.

After Mr. Peron became president, Mr. Lopez Rega assumed the social-welfare ministry — one of the most important for it controls huge welfare, lottery, and state-organized betting funds — and was named private secretary to Mrs. Peron upon Mr. Peron's passing July 1, 1974. He also became cabinet coordinator — a post roughly equivalent to that of prime minister.

There are reports that he is deeply involved with the right-wing terrorist group, the Alianza Anticomunista Argentina, and it is widely thought that he has huge dollar holdings outside Argentina awaiting the day when he may be forced into exile.

Although it was his opposition to the negotiated wage increases that precipitated the governmental crisis, labor and the military have long been wary of Mr. Lopez Rega who appeared to be the power behind Mrs. Peron.

The reduction of Mrs. Peron's power is not an anti-Peronist move. Indeed, much of labor regards itself as Peronist, while there are elements in the military that go along with Peronist views on social welfare and the like that were originally advanced in the late 1940s by Juan Domingo Peron, Mrs. Peron's late husband.

Senator Luder, who now becomes next in line for the presidency, is a moderate Peronist. A former law professor, he received 80 Senate votes while three minor candidates shared four votes.



President Peron: resignation increasingly likely

Haiti: specter of starvation

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Even in the best of times, the people of northern Haiti live a precarious existence. And this year, following six months of drought, the situation is worse than ever.

All of Haiti north of the Artibonite Valley is experiencing the worst drought in a generation. No rain has fallen on the northern half of this impoverished Caribbean country since January.

The situation is most severe in the rolling hill country of northwestern Haiti where the drought, and the hot tropical sun have combined virtually to end all expectation that any crops will grow this year.

The population of this area of Haiti, some 750,000, is one the edge of starvation. United States Ambassador Heyward Isham, who recently made a tour of the region, called the situation "serious" and promised United States aid.

Dr. Victor Larouche of the Haitian Red Cross said the drought had brought on a "precarious balance between chronic hunger and starvation." He expressed doubt that starvation could be averted even with large



AP Photo

aid. The drought has also caused a severe loss of income for many of the 10 million people who live in the Artibonite Valley. The drought has also caused a severe loss of income for many of the 10 million people who live in the Artibonite Valley.

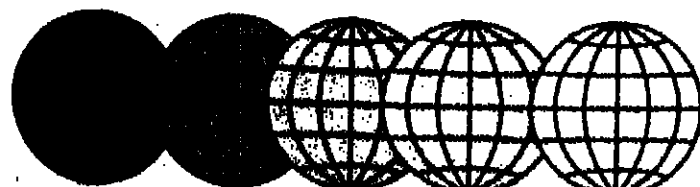
United States aid includes 500 tons of grain already shipped, with another 500 tons en route. Other nations, including Taiwan and Holland, have sent a variety of shipments. Taiwan rushed three types of rice, while Holland shipped milk powder and flour.

As important as these shipments are, however, there is concern that they are little more than stopgap measures. Without rain, the region simply cannot produce any of the food it needs and the residents of the northwestern area are in a marginal existence at best, are faced with an extremely difficult situation.

and machine, and shipping them in small boats along the coastline to Port-au-Prince, the capital. For food, they depend largely on small private patches of corn, beans, and rice. For several years, these patches have yielded much reduced crops. This year they are producing nothing.

But it is not only the impoverished residents of the northwest and those of the northern half of the nation that are affected. The effects of the drought are being felt in the more populous southern half also.

Moreover, food production all over this island nation is off because rainfall has been less than usual in other parts of Haiti. Sources in Port-au-Prince estimate that the normal six-month production total of 250,000 tons of rice, corn, and beans, has been halved since the first of the year.



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From page 1

★ Portugal: deepening crisis

percent of the votes. The Communists and extreme-left splinter groups captured only 18 percent.

All indications point to what is left of the current coalition cabinet being replaced by Army officers and what the military's Revolutionary Council calls "nonpartisan" technocrats.

The Communist Party and its associates in the Portuguese Democratic Movement will probably officially lose their seats in this shuffle, but not their influence. For, if the past is any guide, most of the nonpartisan technocrats will be either Marxists or Communists who will have resigned from their parties shortly before receiving their appointments.

How long such a governmental configuration will last under the leadership of Prime Minister Vasco Goncalves — considered the Communists' best friend in the military movement — is problematical. Non-Communist politicians give it only weeks or two months at best.

They foresee the possibility of General Goncalves being replaced by the military's more militant "third-world" faction.

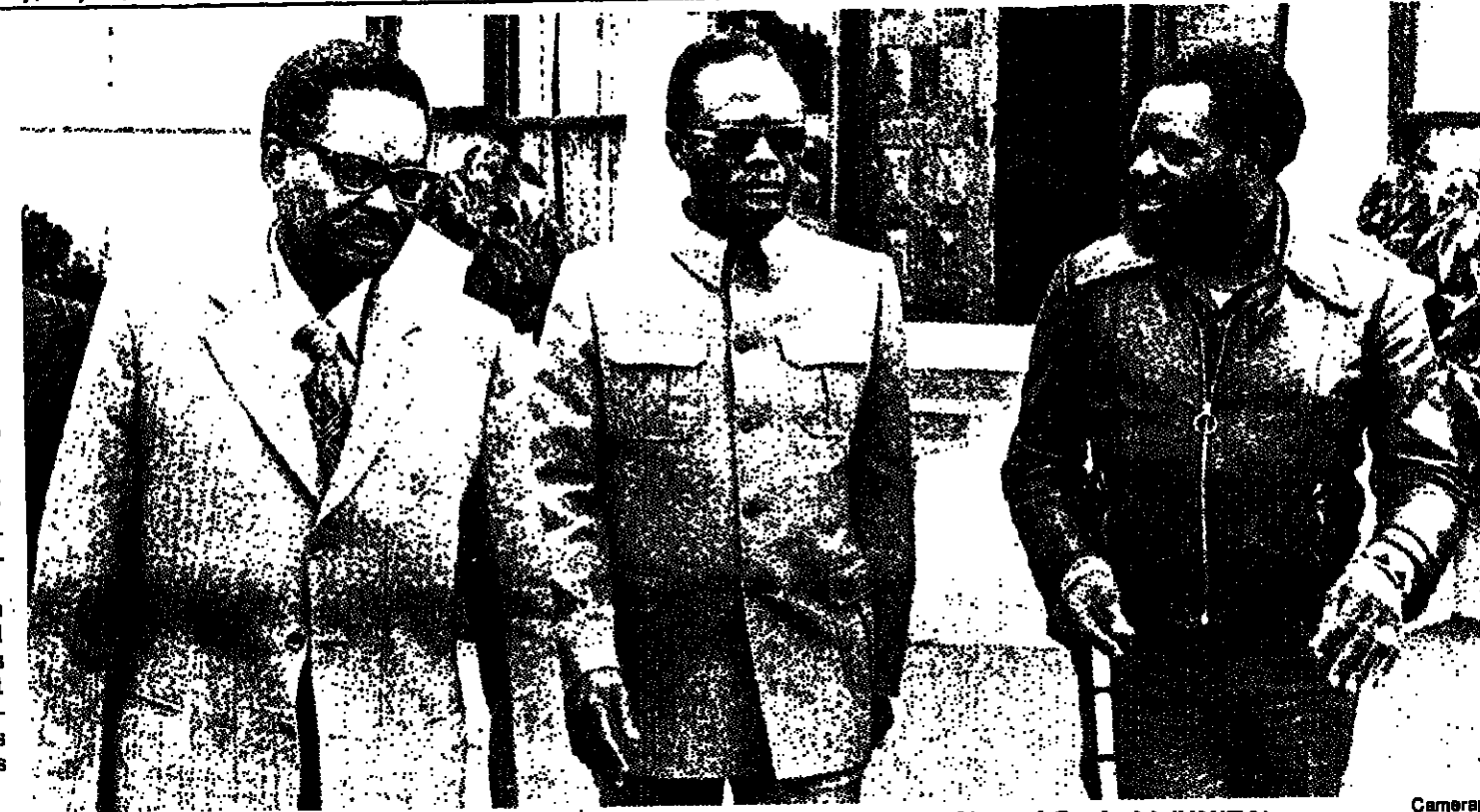
This faction, which has consistently adopted military-flavored Marxist policies to the left of the traditional Communists, is led by military security chief Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho. The proposed people's mass movement that provoked the current crisis is his idea.

It envisions the setting up of neighborhood and workers' committees to be linked directly to the military and intended gradually to replace the existing parties. The end result would be a national "People's Assembly" answerable only to the Revolutionary Council, which would retain overall sovereign power.

The Socialists' answer to the plan came in the words of one of their leaders at a huge rally called to support the party's stance.

"The truce between the people and the military has been broken by (Communist and extreme-left) minority groups," he said to 15,000 cheering sympathizers. These then proceeded to chant "The people are not with the Armed Forces Movement." This was the first show of public antagonism toward the military since they took power in a coup 15 months ago.

Another opposition force that the military now must reckon with is the Roman Catholic Church. Church leaders managed to stage an anti-military protest demonstration recently with 10,000 supporters despite Communist threats to prevent it. The last words in a stirring speech by the Bishop who led the demonstration were: "Awake, awake, awake!"



Angola's nationalist leaders: Neto (MPLA), Roberto (FNLA), and Savimbi (UNITA)

Camapha

From page 1

★ Angola: fighting erupts

• The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) led by Holden Roberto of the Bakongo tribe, which lives astride the frontier between Angola and Zaire. Mr. Roberto has always had the backing of President Mobutu of Zaire, and the FNLA used Zaire as a sanctuary during the guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial rule in Angola.

Largely because the Russians backed Dr. Neto's MPLA, the Chinese have swung in behind Mr. Roberto's FNLA. Because President Mobutu is usually put in the American camp by Africans, there is a widespread assumption that Mr. Roberto's FNLA is U.S. — as well as Chinese-backed.

FNLA has hitherto been the best armed of the nationalist movements in Angola.

From page 1

★ Egypt acts to wring more concessions from Israel

take "as much as six months," provoked open irritation both in Egypt and Syria.

Announcing that Egypt would not request a renewal of the UN peacekeeping force's mandate, Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy indicated his government would refrain from asking for the UN troops' removal until after the UN Security Council could consider the impasse.

Mr. Fahmy was quoted as saying Egypt expected the Security Council to vote economic sanctions against Israel for failing to apply UN resolutions on a MidEast settlement.

Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization — not Egypt — sponsored the move to

seek Israel's ouster from the UN, which was adopted Tuesday by the 40-nation Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Jidda.

Dr. Kissinger's sharp warning to the Islamic countries against such a move appeared to produce a backlash and harden their resolve, according to Beirut sources. The latter had expected the Jidda session to end simply with moves to seek anti-Israeli sanctions.

Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, agreed to head a five-nation committee to seek support for the move to expel Israel from the UN.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti said here the objective might simply be to prevent Israel from speaking in the UN General Assembly — a ban successfully applied already to South Africa — in order to bypass any U.S. veto in the Security Council.

Francis Omer reports from Tel Aviv: The prevailing Israeli view is that Galt's decision on the UN peacekeeping force is a tactical move designed to increase pressure for more concessions from Israel in any new interim agreement.

Prime Minister Rabin's response was restrained. He told Parliament Wednesday: "Israel keeps its commitments under the disengagement accord on a mutual basis. If Egypt is interested not to harm the agreement, it must also honor the existence and authority of the UN force. That is an integral part of the [disengagement] agreement."

Some believe the Cairo announcement could encourage Israeli hard-liners in their increasingly vociferous campaign against any further withdrawal in Sinai at this stage.

A public opinion poll released July 15 already had suggested that the hawks have a wider following in the country than their representation in Prime Minister Rabin's coalition government reflects. Conducted by telephone by the Hebrew University's Institute for Applied Social Research, the poll said a majority of Israel's questioned 750

percent) think another Sinai accord would not lead to real peace with Egypt, while only 37 percent believe it would.

Further, fully 70 percent of those polled showed some degree of approval of the cautious way Mr. Rabin is conducting the talks with Egypt.

The most extreme hawk in Mr. Rabin's immediate entourage, Gen. Ariel Sharon — who next week will assume the formal position of "general adviser" to the Prime Minister — has joined the campaign opposing a pullback.

Quoting "friends of Sharon," one paper said the general believes "the abandonment of the Sinai passes and the oilfields would create a serious danger to Israel," and that Israel should hold on to the present lines "even if it precipitates a confrontation" with Washington.

From page 1

★ What next after Apollo-Soyuz?

One possibility for future cooperation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union is a docking between a Salyut space station and a U.S. shuttle. This may pave the way for a Soviet space station, resupplied by the U.S. shuttle with its large payload capacity of up to 65,000 pounds. It is unlikely that shuttle launches will have the same glamour as Apollo. Their purpose is to make orbital flight commonplace.

Donald E. "Deke" Slayton, head of the astronaut office and one of the Apollo-Soyuz crew, feels that the drama will not return to space exploration until a manned crew blasts off for Mars. He predicts that this will happen within his lifetime.

Such a mission would be so costly that, if it happens at all, it probably will be a cooperative venture. Such a possibility depends on a continuing and strengthening feeling of détente between the two nations.

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Door prizes

coax members

By the Associated Press

Raleigh, N.C. — A committee chairman in the North Carolina Senate has found a way to get near perfect attendance at his committee meetings. He awards door prizes.

Sen. Dallas Alford says attendance at his education committee meetings was so poor earlier this year that several sessions were canceled for lack of a quorum.

So with his own funds, Mr. Alford started buying prizes such as clocks, dictionaries, and pewter mugs.

At the beginning of each meeting, Mr. Alford draws the name of a committee member from a hat. If the member is present, he wins the prize.

Africa

Mozambique power lights South Africa

By Cornell W. Acheson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cabora Bassa, Mozambique
Mozambique's giant Cabora Bassa hydroelectric project on the Zambezi River, which will have almost twice the potential of Egypt's Aswan Dam, has carried out successful tests in transmitting power to South Africa.

The tests were started just before Mozambique celebrated its independence on June 25 after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule.

The dam project, when completed, will have enormous significance for the new country's economy. It will supply power to develop its mining resources, and hoped-for industries, and also irrigation for much-needed crops.

Ironically it was the colonial rulers who contracted for the building of the dam in the midst of a colonial war. Now the men who led the guerrilla forces in that war and made the dam one of their targets are the country's new leaders and inheritors of the project with all that it promises.

South Africa financed \$280 million of Cabora Bassa and has contracted to consume for 20 years at least 80 percent of its output.

Mozambique's President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Joaquim Chissano are expected to honor the contract despite their dislike of South Africa's racial policies.

Income to Mozambique in the first year could be \$12 million. In five years it could mount to \$44 million and keep on growing.

The dam project got under way five years ago. At the time ZAMCO, the international consortium awarded the contract (Americans bid too high and lost), said they were planning "for years of political worry, physical danger, and armed attacks on road and rail-supply routes."

As a result, both at river level and at Songo, of the company town built "overnight" on a barren plateau 900 feet above the work site, 10,000 have lived and worked in a mountain redoubt.

The community was encircled by more than 30 miles of barbed wire bordering a strip seeded with 45,000 land mines. A dispirited Portuguese army contingent was headquartered in the nearby town of Tete in a 400-year-old fort.

Supply trains and truck routes were blown up. Guards and drivers were killed. But more than 70,000 tons of electro-mechanical equipment were hauled up to the site, and the dam's defense perimeter itself was never breached.

Added to these tensions, Cabora Bassa has been one of the world's toughest dam-building jobs. This monumental engineering project has arisen in the jungle 200 crow-flight miles from the nearest seaport or production center, in wild country where population "density" averages seven persons a square mile (the lion population used to be higher) and where the thermometer hits 120 degrees.

In 1856 David Livingstone, portaging inland from the Indian Ocean, quit the Zambezi River at what he called "Keberebassa," literally "where the river is too shallow to cross."

It had to. Even in dry season the river levels, a roaring torrent about 100 miles of narrow, winding gorge at a depth of 70 feet.

A few years ago 4,000 men moved into the gorge. They excavated more than 4 million cubic yards of rock, and laid down nearly 10,000 tons of reinforcing steel.

Today a visitor may stand atop a wall 1,000 feet long, at the crest, towering 50 stories above the river bottom. Behind the wall a lake spreads out to cover about 3,000 square miles of African veld.

Over the jagged mountains above, a parallel pair of 533-kv power lines, a mile apart, stagger 870 miles southward to Pretoria in South Africa's Transvaal Province, said to be the longest direct-current line in the world.

Initial cost estimates for the first of two stages was \$419 million. The bill so far is \$658 million, plus another \$14 million for nine years of preliminary research and survey. And Stage 2 is not finished yet.



Spanish legionaries in North Africa: vestiges of a colonial empire

Spanish Africa: not worth a war?

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Half-a-dozen flash points studded along the rim of northwest Africa threaten to detonate a steadily worsening situation.

The danger spots: Ceuta, Melilla, and Spanish Sahara. These are Spanish possessions contiguous to and coveted by Morocco. To these add three more names: Alhucemas, Velez de la Gomera, Islas Chafarinas. These are tiny islets off Morocco's Mediterranean shore which have been under the Spanish flag for 415 years, 411 years, and 127 years respectively.

"Western Sahara is not worth a war," the

Spaniards have announced, and they are preparing to leave. They are trying first to honor an undertaking made to the United Nations to let the territory's 60,000 inhabitants opt for independence. However, because Morocco has taken its case for annexation to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, Netherlands, plans to hold a referendum are stalled.

Meanwhile there have been border clashes, and Spain has warned the United Nations that if the situation gets out of hand, it will pull out.

This would leave a power vacuum which Morocco and Mauritania would rush to fill. There are reports that the two adjacent countries have agreed to partition the phos-

phate-rich territory administered by Spain since 1884. But Algeria, which also has a common frontier with Western Sahara, reportedly wants Western Sahara to become independent and opposes annexation by Morocco and Mauritania.

This conflict of interests could lead to violent confrontation. Spain has no intention of getting caught in the crossfire.

Moroccan pressure has shifted to the Spanish enclave sites, Ceuta and Melilla, where there have been bombing incidents.

At Melilla, a tense situation developed along the frontier when Spaniards sought to demolish a house in the neutral zone. The Moroccans moved up troops and the Spaniards reportedly brought up some tanks. The house still stands.

A questionmark hangs over Namibia

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Windhoek, South-West Africa
This country will be independent in five years — more probably in three, a white informant declared here. "And I mean really independent, not as a stooge of South Africa."

This is one of the most positive statements about South-West Africa's future one encounters in talking with black and white sources in Namibia.

Others are less optimistic about what will happen.

"In one year, nothing much will change," another white resident speculated. "South Africa would like to get rid of the political hazards and international complications of retaining South-West Africa."

But at the same time it wants to retain control of the economic, commercial, and defense aspects of this territory. So there may be no dramatic movement toward independence at all in the near future.

Said a Windhoek businessman, also white: "No, South Africa won't really let South-West go. Pretoria is still playing for time. And it wants to protect the rights of the white people here."

How do the blacks feel?

"The South African Government claims to

regard Namibia as a place they are leaving. But actually they want to stay," a black source said. "They hope that if the territory is on its own, it still would have a pro-South African government, with South Africa providing its defense and foreign policy."

But at least one important black leader is willing to give a trial to South African overtures for setting up a constitutional conference leading to self-government for South-West Africa.

Chief Kapuuo, leader of the Herero tribe, "This must be tested to see if it is genuine. We cannot be sure anyone is trying to cheat us this time. So the offer must be tested."

Chief Kapuuo, who spoke to this correspondent in Windhoek's black satellite township of Katutura and who has visited the United States and the United Nations on behalf of his country's freedom, is regarded by many here as an articulate moderate.

Some of the younger, more radical black leaders, however, are opposed to him and his willingness to engage in negotiation with the South African Government.

"The Chief stands for dialogue," a white resident said, "but they prefer confrontation. He thinks talks ought to be given a chance to bring about peaceful change. They think the government is stalling or being deceptive so

they prefer demonstrations or even violence as spurs."

Chief Kapuuo himself is opposed to violence. "Nobody here wants fighting," he said. Generations ago his Herero tribe was known for its warrior qualities. "We fought only when attacked," he added.

Both blacks and whites believe the constitutional talks probably will get under way this year, perhaps as early as September. But some blacks say these people do not know what a constitution ought to include. They are suspicious that they might be confronted with a government-prepared draft which would work to their disadvantage.

Even whites are dubious about the successful outcome of such a conference. They realize representatives of all the country's ethnic groups will be included. "But how," they ask, "will a true leader emerge from such a gathering?" That point apparently has not been sufficiently clarified.

What are termed "reasonable" whites here are said to be prepared for parity with the blacks; but the blacks want majority rule. The literate, urban black man, it is claimed, is not interested in sharing power. Yet blacks do not want the country's white population either pushed out or frightened out.

With only 800,000 people in a nation three times as large as Britain, South-West Africa needs its whites for economic survival.

TV programs draw sharp criticism

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia
Detectives and doctors, cowboys and comedians — in the late 1950s and early 1960s U.S. television characters invaded Australian living rooms in a steady stream. They were interrupted only by the commercials, which by law had to be produced locally.

Now the American programs are being replaced by Australian-produced ones, and some viewers here do not think the new programs are an improvement. Complaints about salacious content of some of the local programs have increased markedly in the last two years.

"Some of the Australian drama series would never be allowed on the air in the United States or Britain," says the Rev. Fred Nile, director of the Australian branch of the

British Festival of Light. "Nudity and explicit sex are quite unsuitable for television. It's a family medium."

When Australian television was in its infancy, the number of hours of transmission was so low that the small local output of programs could and did occupy a substantial portion of screen time. As hours of transmission increased, however, more programs were needed to keep the screens filled, and these programs were sought overseas, mostly from the United States.

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board, a government agency, insisted that domestically produced material be used for an increasing number of hours each week, however, and gradually the board had its way in the matter.

Accordingly, three years after a commercial station began broadcasting it had to schedule programming that gave local

writers, actors, and producers plenty of work to do.

Originally the priority was for a certain number of hours devoted to Australian-made programs. Now the emphasis has shifted to the quality of those programs. Every commercial station (government-owned stations are exempt) must earn points equal to its hours of transmission, and points are awarded for Australian material only. Drama, ballet, poetry, in fact all the arts, earn a station 10 points. Variety shows, news programs, and documentaries are each worth five points. And there is a prescribed minimum number of hours each week for school and religious programming.

Still, many Australians are far from happy about the content and popularity of certain local productions. Says the Rev. Mr. Nile, "These local programs seem to be admiring immoral behavior."

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Self-portrait by Abel de Pujol



Death of Admiral de Coligny by Joseph-Benoit Suvet



Wounded Cuirassier by Gericault

When royal heads rolled and court 'frivolity' was condemned, canvasses turned sober, moralistic, heroic — four now on view in New York

Art of the French Revolution

The French Revolution lasted 10 convulsive years and its reverberations are still being felt. From 1789 to 1799 France witnessed the execution of a king and the birth of the First Republic followed by the rise and fall of Napoleon. From the ferment came an outpouring of paintings that chronicles a nation in search of its ideals. 150 of these paintings, assembled for a U.S. bicentennial exhibition, are on view in New York this summer.

By Diana Loecherer

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The French Revolution of 1789-99 was one of the most important events in Western history. It seems appropriate that the current exhibition devoted to it at the Metropolitan Museum of Art — "French Painting 1774-1830: The Age of Revolution" — coincides with the United States' own bicentennial.

The art of the 56-year period on which this exhibition is based is a reflection of the political and social changes that took place. Napoleon's empire, and the Bourbon restoration, has received but superficial study in the past. The major

contribution of the exhibition, supplemented by a voluminous catalog, is that it subjects this dramatic period to unprecedented scrutiny and exposes an underlying complexity.

The show includes 92 artists, ranging from such famous painters as David, Ingres, Gericault, and Delacroix to virtually unknown artists. Moreover, it presents the total spectrum of French painting within this period — the portraits, landscapes, and still lifes, as well as the most familiar "grand genre" or history paintings. The chronological arrangement of the exhibition enables the viewer to observe the evolution and interaction of various styles and themes.

'Moral themes' encouraged

The most unusual feature is that the exhibit is really about politics rather than art. The viewer is encouraged to relate the paintings to their historical context. The result is that the art, some of which is quite bad, becomes a cultural symbol, a key to national experience.

For example, the grand genre painting that dominates the age developed in response to the Enlightenment and in reaction against the frivolous court style. The King's salon painters and those at the French Academy in Rome were encouraged to elevate the moral tone of art by introducing heroic themes from antiquity. Paintings ensued such as David's "Death of Socrates," "Andromache Mourning Hector," and "Bellshus," which are more

political in intent than the earlier works of the 18th century.

It is significant that religious painting, which existed prior to the Revolution, expired with it, and

that paintings that dealt with Christian themes became about as popular as the "divine right of kings." Artists during the Revolution used myths and heroic tales to exalt common men rather than kings and searched desperately for a new creed.

They found at least a new god in Napoleon. In Ingres' portrait, one of the finest paintings in the show, Napoleon looks less like a human being than an exotic griffin. The allegorical paintings that defy him suggest the paganism of a Wagnerian opera and the megalomania of Hitler. It was during the Napoleonic empire that the mythological paintings such as Gros's "Sappho at Leucadia," Regnault's "Judgement of Paris," and Ingres' "Jupiter and Thetis" become erotic, decadent, and tormented, prefiguring the Romantic obsession with personal suffering, and, with all the melodramatic eye-rolling and hand-wringing, inspiring occasional mirth.

Focus again shifted

Under Louis XVIII, the restored Bourbon King, Christian themes resurfaced with conciliatory images of the peasantry and the monarchy. But underlying these and the classical, mythological, and genre scenes, the concern with individual psychology and emotion is even more intense. It seems inevitable that, after the Revolution, artists began to look inward, for the 56 years this exhibition encompasses may well qualify as the most disillusioning in French history.

During these years, France lost faith respect for the hierarchy, the Revolution, and Napoleon, and succumbed to a bereavement of values which Gericault's "Wounded Cuirassier" epitomizes. The fact that so many of the paintings depict

suffering, mental anguish, is a reflection of the cultural crisis. Delacroix's magnificent painting, "Liberty Leading the People," is an affirmation of the future, a triumph over experience.

The show is almost as much controversy as it is art. Conceived five years ago by the Metropolitan Museum, and by Prof. Robert Rosenblum of the University of California, it was originally to consist of 100 paintings. It would have cost the Metropolitan \$100,000 to share it in the United States, an estimated \$100,000 each to Met director Thomas

Hoving. But, carried by scholarly fervor and enthusiasm, the show, together with the Metropolitan's own collection, drew the number up to 147. The cost that had nearly quashed the show for Hoving was dropped.

The exhibition opened in Detroit with 150 paintings. The cuts provoked a considerable barrage of criticism against Mr. Hoving.

The deletion of a major work is to be regretted by the average viewer. The show, even at its whelming



Napoleon I on his Imperial Throne by Ingres

sports

Wimbledon '75: extraordinary upsets and famous victories

By John Allan May
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
So now, after one of the most memorable Wimbledon championships of all time, the gates of the stadium are closed to the public. The crowds are gone. The clearing-up and the summing-up begin.

It has been a remarkable tournament for so many reasons:

Arthur Ashe, the first black player ever to win the Wimbledon men's singles title, out-thinking and then outperforming the confident Jimmy Connors.

Billie Jean King winning a record sixth women's title, completely overwhelming an Evonne Goolagong Cawley who for some reason could do nothing, absolutely nothing, right.

A surprise victory in the women's doubles by Japan's Kazuko Sawamatsu and Californian-born Ann Kiyomura.

Virtually all the seeds scattered early in the winds of the men's doubles, which America's Vitas Gerulaitis and Sandy Mayer won after a tremendous tussle with the "unknowns" Colin Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) and Allan Stone (Australia).

Marty Riessen of America and Margaret Court of Australia beating the same Stone and Holland's Betty Stove to capture the mixed title.

And finally it was a Wimbledon memorable for record-breaking crowds — 338,507 in all — in real old-fashioned 1970s "anyone-for-tennis" weather, with the green grass of the famous center court turned by finals day almost to the color of hay.

The size of the crowds gives cause for thought to all the tennis nations outside the United States and possibly Australia. There is a hunger for tennis almost everywhere, a potential for the game outside the U.S.A. that is nowhere else fulfilled. And how can it ever be fulfilled while there are so few great tournaments being played and so few fine stars glittering on the local scene?

That's the big question.

But the story of Wimbledon 1975 is not one of ponderous problems but rather of extraordinary upsets and famous victories against the odds.

A moment before the men's singles final began one of Britain's most famous tennis coaches and commentators Dan Maskell declared that it could very well be a three-set match. Jim Connors, he explained, has given the game an entirely new dimension and has set entirely new standards.

And up to this point in the whole two weeks Connors had not lost a set, nor looked like losing one. Surely he must win.

But Ashe came out on court and took the first two sets 6-1, 6-1, just as if Connors was a second-rater.

It was a stunning performance. Almost every stroke that Ashe hit in these first two sets was right. His low forehand volleys, usually his weakest strokes, were "bang-on," accurate, powerful, devastating. His positioning on court could not be faulted. His services were strong, varied and accurate.

But Connors' lightning-fast returns, usually just inches inside the court, now were either several feet outside it or very, very short. His lobbs were all over the place.

However, Connors is a great tennis player, perhaps one of the greatest of all. He clawed court to win the third set. He broke Ashe's service early in the fourth set and was soon 3-0 up. He lost the next game. But why should he worry? Serving the fifth game he was within a point of leading 4-1 and turning the tables on his opponent.

But Ashe won that next point from him with another superb forehand volley. Then Ashe won the game. Both players held to 4-4, but in the ninth game Arthur broke the defending champion's serve again with three superlative backhands.

Ashe now had only to win his own service to win Wimbledon. And this he did, with apparent ease. The crowd rose to him and Ashe fulfilled with a clenched-fist salute.

Why did Ashe win so easily? Perhaps because he had prepared for this final as Connors had not.



Jubilant victors: Arthur Ashe and Billie Jean King

Arthur watched every match that Connors played here at Wimbledon, gradually building up for himself a strategy that could beat the ebullient champion.

He noted that Raul Ramirez had Connors flustered early on in his quarter-final match, making him move around by slowing the pace and varying the angles. "But after Ramirez got burned by three fierce returns he changed his game," Ashe later explained. "I decided I would stick to my game whatever was happening." In the semi-final Roscoe Tanner tried to over power Connors. It can't be done, Ashe realized.

But Ashe also realized that, although he would try to slow the pace down and to vary his spin and his angles, he had at the very start of the match at all costs to go for quick winners.

So while trying to avoid the trap of trying to overpower Connors, Ashe went straight out for winners. And his first half dozen tries all went straight in. He drove wide and deep into the angles, lobbed to the baseline, cut the ball

just over the net. And every shot came good for him. From then on he dictated the play. His was as much an intellectual as a physical victory.

The final of the women's singles was almost a walk-over. Cawley never looked like getting into the game. But this fact should not detract from King's win. She played immaculate tennis and, rather as in Ashe's case, almost every difficult shot she tried came off. The balls that might have been inches out were always inches in and those that hit the net bounced forward instead of dropping back. In every ball game, when it is going for you, goes all the way.

The crowd cheered King to the echo. And they cheered with affectionate sympathy Evonne too.

It was all stirring, stunning, surprising, tremendous. But perhaps Evonne should have the last memorable words this Wimbledon. Asked if she was upset at her result she replied: "Disappointed but not upset, I don't get upset over tennis matches."

They are words worth remembering.

Photos by AP

Pru Cup: biggest thing to hit cricket for over a century

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Prudential World Cup of cricket has proved to have been the best thing to have hit the game since Farmer Trumper and his dog played (and beat) two gentlemen of Middlesex in Bishops Park, near Hampton Court, some 150 years ago.

(Farmer Trumper was allowed to bat for his dog, and scored one run on his behalf. But the dog did his own fielding, making it very difficult for the two gentlemen of Middlesex to score at all.)

The competition shows again the wondrous versatility of cricket. It is a game that can be played between two players, three, four, 11, 22, or even 33. It can be played over half a day, one day, two days, three days, four days, five

And where will be the Phil Meads of the future? Meads was the most prolific left-handed batsman of the Hobbs era, and indeed according to the record books of all time. You couldn't get him out. Given enough time, Phil Meads was bound in the end to bore his way to a century or more. But his value to Hampshire and, often to England could not be measured by minutes at the wicket. Meads was the solid heart of a hundred great team innings.

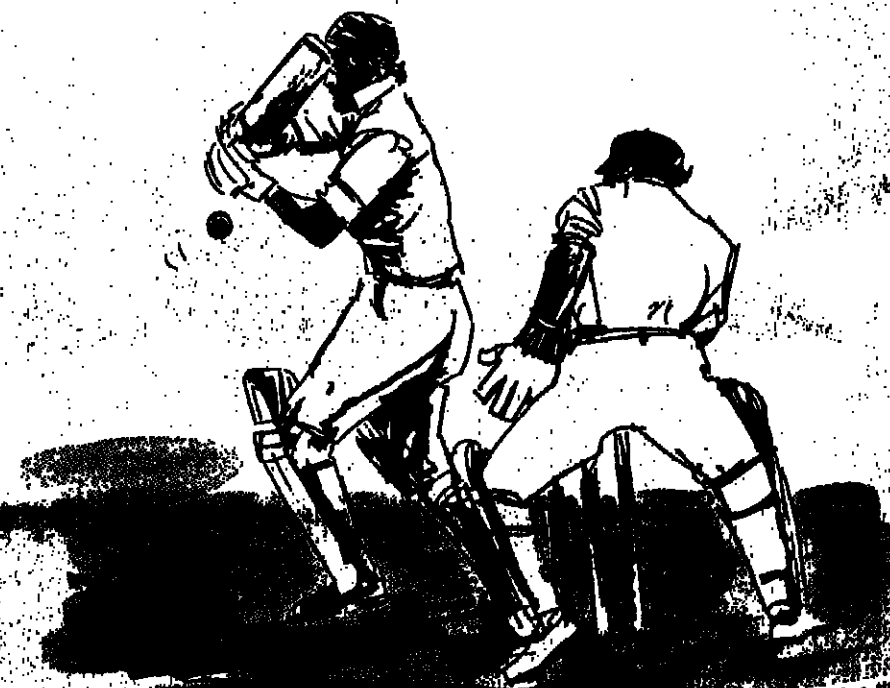
Yet, as I said, and we have to admit it, the World Cup when eight teams from all the main cricketing countries met for the very first time in the same country in a knock-out competition, has been the greatest thing to hit cricket for more than 100 years.

More than 200,000 fans watched these games. That alone is a record.

Who among those present will ever forget Alvin Kalichman's sudden onslaught on the great Australian fast bowler Dennis Lillee, when the 5ft, 6in West Indian won the game for his team in the space of two overs with some really bold, brave, expert and glorious hitting?

In the final Clive Lloyd made a captain's century, aided by the grey-haired elder statesman of West Indian cricket, former captain Rohan Kanhai — a man of wonderful defiance and temperament.

Australia, besides their well-expected stars, suddenly produced a force that few in Britain had ever previously heard of. This was Gary Gilmour, left-handed and fast-medium in pace. Gilmour destroyed England's batting on a tricky Headingley pitch, but it was not so



By Albert J. Forbes, staff writer

much that the wicket helped his bowling as that his bowling helped the wicket. He used that difficult track better than any of the established bowlers.

This first World Cup was of course greatly aided by the weather. We have had many very beautiful days. But would this competition have been any the less interesting if we had had bad weather and wet wickets and slow outfielders? One doubts it.

The final at Lord's took 268,400. Some 2,000,000 will be distributed around the cricketing world to encourage the game, as a result of the full takings. The Prudential World Cup is a

winner for cricket and will have to become a regular feature of the cricketing calendar. All the same it does leave the authorities particularly in Britain, with some tickling questions to answer about county cricket.

It would be a shame to lose it. But unless fixtures are trimmed, and unless the counties get more than a handful of spectators at their games in mid-week, county cricket might well simply fade away.

Cricket as a whole, however — cricket, lovely cricket as the cypriote says — will flourish enormously through the Prudential Assurance Company's World Cup.

Eurocurrency: big comeback

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels
The Eurocurrency market, one of the financial wonders of the world, has revived strongly after a weak spell last year.

Growth of the market slowed last year after the collapse of a West German bank, Bankhaus Herstatt. Banks operating in the market became more cautious in lending Eurocurrencies to one another.

Now this huge capital market — composed of deposits of U.S. dollars, West German marks, Swiss and French francs, etc., in commercial bank accounts outside their national homes, especially London — is growing rapidly once more, fed by petrodollars.

The Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, last month estimated the net size of the market at the end of March as around \$185 billion in eight reporting European countries. These are Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and, most important of all, Britain.

If other foreign-currency banking centers are included, such as the Cayman Islands and the Bahamas, the Eurocurrency total swells to \$220 billion.

That sum is larger than the gross national product of most nations, including many industrial ones.

The market is also remarkably free from any government control. This bothers the central bankers. They worry about two possibilities.

• In a time of stress in the foreign-exchange markets, Eurocurrencies can slosh across borders in fantastic amounts. Speculators and businessmen trying to protect their capital, shift money (including Eurocurrency deposits) into strong currencies and out of weak currencies, accentuating the trend. These flows can amount to billions of dollars in a day.

• Because there are no reserve requirements of Eurocurrency deposits, a major bank failure might collapse a portion of the market like a house of cards. Depositors would retreat to national havens.

Asked if he would like to control the Eurocurrency market through a system of

reserve requirements, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said recently: "I would love it, if I knew how it could be achieved around the world. But that is difficult."

The problem is that the market has a certain ectoplasmic nature. Should Britain or some other nation try to take a hold of it with controls of some sort, the money in the market would gradually slip away and reappear elsewhere where it would be free.

Only tough, concerted action by the major industrial nations could put a tight rein on the market, noted a monetary official at the European Common Market headquarters here. And that degree of cooperation has not been forthcoming.

What the central bankers have done is to promise that they would act as "lenders of last resort" should a bank operating in the Eurocurrency market get into financial trouble through an "accidental liquidity crisis," as BIS general manager Rene Larre has put it.

The promise is not unconditional. If a bank has gotten into trouble through misbehavior — say by speculating on the foreign-exchange markets — the responsible central bank might insist on a change in the commercial bank's management.

Despite their reservations over the Eurocurrency market, most central bankers regard it as useful. It is a major source of capital for their own firms, and, indeed, their own governments. In the first half of 1974 at the height of concern over international payments problems created by the quadrupling of petroleum prices, governments took up \$16.5 billion in credit lines on the Eurocurrency market. Britain, France, and Italy took more than half of this sum. In addition, Japanese commercial banks, encouraged by their government, borrowed \$9.4 billion abroad, two-thirds in the Eurocurrency market.

Further, the Eurocurrency market has been a means for channeling petrodollars into useful investments — including the government loans. Last year an estimated \$24 billion from the oil-producing countries was invested in the Eurocurrency market, plus several more billion from oil companies.



By William Maros

Tribesman drinks from desert pool in rapidly industrializing Saudi Arabia

Saudis after West's know-how

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Saudi Arabia has embarked on an ambitious plan to obtain a Western capital commitment, as well as Western technical know-how, in developing and diversifying its rich petroleum-based economy.

Dr. Abdul Hady Taher, a key Saudi Arabian oil official, said in an interview here recently that he had reached a basic understanding with major Western companies on four projects that will each cost up to \$1 billion by 1980, and that talks on two other similar-sized projects were close to agreement.

Each of the projects involves setting up a joint company between Petromin, Saudi Arabia's national petroleum and minerals company, and Western partners. The formula agreed to is that 30 percent of the required investment will be in equity, and 70 percent in loans.

Petromin will put up half the equity and the Saudi Arabian Government will supply half the required loans. Dr. Taher is governor of Petromin and recently spent two weeks in London negotiating with Western companies.

The rest of the loans will come, Dr. Taher hopes, partly from Saudi sources and partly from Western banks. The exact proportions are still under negotiation, but it appears the Saudis will put up additionally at least the equivalent of their equity investment.

Why should Saudi Arabia, a country with an estimated annual oil income ranging from \$20 billion to \$25 billion, seek even a portion of the investment it requires from Western banks?

"It is not just the money," Dr. Taher says. "A loan brings to bear a banker's judgment on the viability and profitability of a project."

The four projects basically agreed on and two nearly agreed on are as follows:

• An oil refinery with a capacity of 250,000 barrels per day, a joint project with Royal Dutch Shell at Jubail on the east coast.

• A steel mill using the direct-reduction process, to be built at Jubail and to be named Petromar. This is a joint project with a Western consortium headed by Marcegaglia, including Ilva (Italy), and Estel (a German-Dutch firm).

• A steel mill using the direct-reduction process, to be built at Jubail and to be named Petromar. This is a joint project with a Western consortium headed by Marcegaglia, including Ilva (Italy), and Estel (a German-Dutch firm).

• The direct-reduction process uses natural gas and does away with the blast furnace. Aramco and Gilmour Steel have different but highly original technology in this field. So far it has been applied only to relatively small steel mills, never to one of the scale to be attempted in Saudi Arabia.

• The fifth and sixth projects, both on the

Red Sea coast, will be joint ventures with Mobil: a refinery with 250,000 barrels per day capacity near Yanbo and a petrochemical plant at the same location which will produce low-density ethylene.

The Red Sea coast projects will require a Petromin-owned trans-Arabia pipeline from the Persian (Arab) Gulf, which will cost \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion depending on whether the pipe is 42 inches or 48 inches in diameter.

Basic to all these projects is a mammoth gas-gathering and treatment system, which could cost up to \$7 billion and will collect 6 billion cubic feet of natural gas now being uselessly flared off from Saudi Arabia's vast oil fields.

"We are going to eliminate the flare from Saudi Arabia," Dr. Taher said.

The system, to be installed on Saudi Arabia's east coast, will produce desulfurized methane and ethane gas for industrial use in 1977 and other forms of gas by 1979 or 1980. Aramco, the Arabian-American oil company owned jointly by Petromin, Mobil, Exxon, Texaco, and Standard Oil of California, is managing the project and has called in Fluor Corporation to supervise it.

Will the price of crude oil, basic to all these projects, hold steady or rise somewhat during the years to come?

The "banker's judgment" on which the Saudis count will be influenced heavily by conflicting forecasts being made throughout the industrialized world.

One widely held view, opposed to that of U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon (who thinks oil prices will decline) is that prices will rise gradually along with inflation in general, and may reach about \$18 dollars a barrel by 1980 (in terms of 1960 dollars).

This seems to be the figure Saudi Arabians are counting on when making their development plans.

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Canadian dollar	0.972
Colombian peso	0.034
Danish krone	1.177
French franc	0.239
Dutch guilder	0.384
Hong Kong dollar	2.05
Israeli pound	1.75
Italian lire	0.001
Japanese yen	0.003
Mexican peso	0.080
Norwegian krone	1.85
Portuguese escudo	0.039
South African rand	1.405
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education/science

Let's harness a tornado

By Robert C. Cowen
"Why not cloud power?" asks meteorologist W. George N. Slinn as he drives through downpours released by clouds that naturally dissipate hundreds of thousands of megawatts of power.

"Why not harness a tornado?" asks Louis M. Michard as he watches a small funnel cloud form in a backyard test of his theory for generating a controlled tornado-like vortex.

Such are the seemingly far-out notions that a few meteorologists contemplate as they try to find ways, other than windmills, to tap the enormous energy which the sun feeds into our atmosphere.

Dr. Slinn, who works for Battelle-Pacific Northwest Laboratories, is talking about cumulus clouds formed by convection when warm air rises.

Discussing them last winter in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society (AMS), Dr. Slinn pointed out that man-made energy dissipation is approaching that of clouds. This would be especially true of projected nuclear parks in which several power plants would cluster.

Research notebook

"If nuclear parks are contemplated and if their waste heat could stimulate Ch [cumuli], then why not stimulate Ch's in locations where their consequences would be most beneficial?" he asks.

Perhaps such a facility should be on a mountain plateau at the head of a valley where convection stimulated by the waste heat would draw up moist air from below. This would tap the energy stored in that air when the sun evaporated the moisture into it. Extra rainfall thus produced could be used for irrigation, for cooling water, or for hydro-power.

Writing in the current AMS Bulletin, Canadian meteorologist Michard explains how he would tap atmospheric energy more directly by heating air inside a ring of deflector plates. As heated air rose, the deflectors would impart a twist to air flowing in to replace it. Once started under favorable conditions, such a vortex should be self-sustaining. Turbines in the incoming airstream could generate electricity.

Conditions would be favorable when vertical temperature and moisture distributions were such as to encourage natural convection once it starts. Such "instability" is an energy source, charged up by solar heating, on which thunderstorms and tornadoes naturally draw. Dr. Michard thinks his scheme could tap that source more readily than do natural storms. At some sites, such a generator might be able to run most of the time, he says.

But I have no trouble at all disagreeing strongly with the opening statement that "children are not naturally good."

If, of course, parents and the schools they support believe that children are inherently good, then the question of discipline is a moot one.

Parents and teachers, who have become "good" by some mysterious process since they were "not naturally good" as children, must then direct the lives of children. They argue that it is they who know what is best for any given child, and generally parents and teachers with this basic belief about children believe also in competition. They follow the argument that it is the "fittest" who deserve to survive.

This is a very animalistic view of mankind. It condemns all children to a state of "fallen man," undisciplined by adults to a state of grace. And the assumption follows that some children will remain "bad" all their lives, while others will become "good" through some sort of rigorous educational process.

A children's museum with a difference

By Ann Kenrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

This museum lives. The Bethnal Green Museum for children expects its young visitors to draw, paint, construct instruments, make noise, and ask questions.

Imogen Stewart, who is in charge of the educational side of the museum, says that between 3,000 and 4,000 children visit each week. She tries to get teachers to prepare their classes by choosing one subject to study.

They have a choice of toys, early games, dolls and doll houses, costumes, model theaters, and puppets. Miss Stewart takes groups around herself and has worked out various games and question-and-answer books which double as guides and questionnaires.

While I was there a group of seven-year-olds came and their project was "toys." Miss Stewart split the group into three. The first group, all girls, wanted to see the dolls so she took them to see the oldest one in the collection, a wooden doll called Sophie who was made in 1750. She has leather arms and glass eyes.

Usually these dolls, known as wooden

babies, were dressed like fashionable ladies of the day, she told them. She showed them next a fine example of a "portrait doll" with a wax face. This was a miniature of Queen Victoria dressed in her regal gown.

The boys were especially interested in the mechanical toys which present a social history in miniature. The models of horse-drawn vehicles such as drays and stage coaches give way to the 19th-century trains and motor cars.

A fine collection of fair toys was the center attraction. The merry-go-rounds and even a roller coaster are made of tin and brightly painted. There are also some colorful sets of wooden animals and Noah's arks.

The elaborate dolls houses interested the boys and girls alike. They teach much about the history of interior decoration and furniture design. A fine example of a Victorian mansion reminded the children of the "Upstairs, Downstairs" TV serial.

Miss Stewart feels that self-expression should come naturally out of the children's visit and the museum has a large room where they can draw, paint, and make toys and puppets as a follow-up activity.

A special feature of the museum is their

Saturday workshops. About 200 children come every week. Two-thirds of these are local children and one-third visitors. Many children chose to paint, model, and make puppets. Others weave, sew, or dress up and put on plays.

During the school holidays, programs are arranged during the week, too. They include stories and the acting of traditional nursery rhymes. A very popular activity is entitled "Let's make a noise." The children make noise toys including whistles and clappers that would have been used by children a hundred years ago.

Miss Stewart would like museum visits to become a part of every child's life, not just a special outing now and then. The Bethnal Green Museum is certainly fostering such an ideal. Why not visit it next time you are in London? You will certainly enjoy it.

Bethnal Green Museum, Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2. (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum).

Open Mondays-Saturdays 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Sundays 2:30-5 p.m.

Comment

What makes a child 'good' or 'bad'?

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

"Children are not naturally good," asserts the opening statement in "Black Paper 1975" published in England by J. M. Dent & Sons and edited by C. B. Cox and Rhodes Boyson.

Following this startling opener is this argument: "They [meaning these not naturally good children] need firm, tactful discipline from parents and teachers with clear standards. Too much freedom for children breeds selfishness, vandalism, and personal unhappiness."

I certainly would not quarrel with the need for firm, tactful discipline from parents and teachers or with the statement that parents and teachers need clear standards. But the phrase "too much freedom" is qualitative and offers the reader no yardstick for what is too little or too much freedom, hence what follows is meaningless.

Generally, selfish parents "breed" selfish children whether they have been authoritative or permissive in their discipline. And I know of no studies that directly connect a degree of freedom with "vandalism" or "personal unhappiness." One thing is certain — selfishness, vandalism, and unhappiness are tragic conditions for adults as well as for children, and both parents and schools should do all they can to teach unselfishness, love for one's neighbor and his possessions, and a grand sense of joy.

But I have no trouble at all disagreeing strongly with the opening statement that "children are not naturally good."

If, of course, parents and the schools they support believe that children are inherently

good, then the question of discipline is a moot one. Now, I would argue that children are naturally good, and that it is their parents and teachers who educate them to be bad, to be competitive, to be selfish, to be afraid of their brother man, and who set artificial goals for them which, when not achieved, provide a sense of failure which is reinforced by both home and school.

And if I am correct that children are naturally good, it follows that I would expect parents and teachers to enforce a high code of discipline, and to adhere to a strict code themselves. I would expect parents and

teachers holding the view of children as naturally good to adhere to strict standards but to teach unselfishness by being unselfish and to eschew competitiveness while teaching cooperation.

Parents and teachers who know what they want to express good qualities should arrange home and school environments in which the children can learn to discipline themselves, learn to make good choices, and work closely with others for the good. No, children aren't bad, they are human.

Teen-ager woos class of kids

By Michael Evans
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

I love children. This statement would not be surprising if it weren't for the fact that I am 15 years old. Yet it is because I love children that I got involved in a program called "Kid Lit."

Kid Lit involved a bunch of high school students crazy enough to risk their lives at the hands of a mob of energetic youngsters. Once a month we pack ourselves into an official school van and bound off to the various elementary schools in the district. Once there, we read to the children, play games with them, and generally have a good

time. Then a miracle happened. I accidentally bumped a vase of flowers off the desk, water spewed all over the front row. That did the trick. The kids burst into laughter and began running through the small lake forming between a

black, smooth, we are assigned a partner; this time I was with Brenda. This was a great relief to me, as Brenda has an amazing talent: keeping kids quiet. I think it's called the Walk-Quietly-But-Carry-A-Big-Stick method. It works.

About a week before we were scheduled to go, Brenda and I got together and planned our attack. Our only requirement was to read them a story. I promptly suggested something by Tolstoy, but Brenda had a storybook full of "interesting tales" geared to please the young ladies. We chose "Charlie

Kid Lit Orange.

We arrived at the school, and walked nervously to our first class. The teacher ushered us in, then scurried off, closing the door as she left. The room was screaming with silence as we looked at 27 little faces peering intently at us. I stepped forward and mumbled something that was supposed to be an introduction. The silence grew. My face turned red, and my hands were forming puddles of sweat in my pockets.

Then a miracle happened. I accidentally bumped a vase of flowers off the desk, water spewed all over the front row. That did the trick. The kids burst into laughter and began running through the small lake forming between a

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Digging into the recesses of my memory, I came up with a game I played at Scout camp several weeks back. It was our choice. As I explained the rules to the kids, my mind was searching for a time-filler for the next class. I was scoping back and forth by loud claps and applause. They loved the game.

We played several rounds, and before I knew it our time was up. We said good-bye and moved on to our next class.

Disregarding the pain in my arm and a short, lopsided game with my class, the afternoon went fairly well. We perfected our technique and the kids loved it.

Michael Evans is a 15-year-old student at Cumberland High, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

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American theater gets boost

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Two summers ago young actor Doug Simes landed a role at Stratford, Connecticut's American Shakespeare Festival — as a spear carrier with no lines.

This summer Mr. Simes is playing a colonial hero in a bicentennial play called "Ryan's Yorktown Tune" at the Tufts Arena Theater in Medford, Massachusetts. It's still not exactly a Laurence Olivier role, he says, but several cuts above carrying a spear.

Mr. Simes isn't the only actor whose fortunes have improved this year. American theater is looking up.

Broadway produced 59 shows during the season that just ended, more than any other since 1961-62.

The number of year-round resident theatrical companies has mushroomed. The number of nonprofit theaters belonging to the League of Resident Theaters (LORT), for instance, has gone from five in the early 1950s to more than 40. These include such prestigious companies as the Lincoln Theater in New York City to the Tyrone Guthrie theater in Minneapolis.

Plays are having longer runs, and theater seats are filled more often, netting Broadway, for example, a 34 percent increase in box-office receipts.

Summer-Stock theaters are holding steady at about 100.

One reason the theater — America's "Fabulous Invalid" — is reviving is the increase in subsidy money from nonprofit organizations. In 1970, the Ford Foundation gave only \$1.7 million to subsidize nonprofit resident-theater

companies, while the following three years saw the foundation give over \$4 million to nonprofit theater each year. "It's obvious that one reason foundation money has increased is because the number of theaters has gone up," said a spokesman for the Ford Foundation.

In Medford, Massachusetts, the state Council on the Arts and Humanities which in fiscal 1976 plans to provide financial aid to 109 organizations, helped sponsor "Ryan's Yorktown Tune."

The New York State Council on the Arts has plowed \$50,000 into a "theater for the people" in Flushing Meadows Park, Queens. Ground soon will be broken in Kansas City, Missouri, for the \$18.4 million Enid Jackson Kemper Center for the Performing Arts. The Missouri State Legislature has already voted \$8.7 million for the project.

Bernard B. Jacobs, executive director of the Nationwide 17-theater Shubert organization says the range of "theatergoers now includes a large percentage of blacks." Eventually, he said, it will include many of Spanish descent.

According to one leading theatrical office in New York City, a "new wave of black audiences" is enlarging box-office sales. Black audiences began flocking to Broadway with the opening of "Don't Bother Me, I Can't Cope" in April, 1972.

"We're getting more black families becoming members of our foundation," says Michael P. Prince, producer at the Goodspeed Opera House in East Haddam, Connecticut.

Over the years stock companies have been steadily expanding their seasons. In 1969, the Goodspeed played a nine-week engagement, but is playing for 23 weeks this year.

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arts/books

College reunion starts off a detail-rich Oxford saga

The Gaudy, by J.I.M. Stewart. New York: W. W. Norton, \$8.95. London: Gollancz, £2.80.

By Robert Nye

J.I.M. Stewart is well known to readers of detective stories as Michael Innes. Under his own hat, he is an Oxford don — so I suppose we had better imagine the hat as a mortarboard. He certainly knows the life of an Oxford college inside out, and can create its inviolate and peculiar atmosphere so that we feel we have participated in the scenes he describes.

This is not merely a matter of attention to detail. The rhythm of Mr. Stewart's prose, the leisurely way he finds time and space to tell us a story in the form of flashbacks and with innumerable digressions, the civilized and sometimes scholarly vocabulary which he employs — all this evokes university life, and most specifically Oxford university life. It is perhaps a special pleasure, but it may be acquired by readers who have never set foot in the place. It is a cast of mind.

The story of his new novel, "The Gaudy," may be filleted out without much trouble from the rich detail that goes to flesh it. Duncan Patullo, the narrator, returns, after 20 years, to his old Oxford college to attend a "Gaudy" celebration — the annual alumni gathering. He stays in his old rooms and is reunited with some of his friends and teachers of undergraduate days. Tony Mumford, his closest college friend, is now a member of the House of Lords. A former rake, P. P. Killiecrankie, has become a clergyman. His old tutor, Albert Talbert, is doddering now, and confuses Duncan with someone else.

Duncan, a playwright, spends an evening

and a day in close contact with these living ghosts from his own past. He is confronted with three scandals — Tony Mumford's son, Ivo, an Oxford undergraduate, is in bad trouble, and a plan has to be devised to protect him; Ivo is also involved in the suicide of another student at his home in Bethnal Green; and a Chinese lady of doubtful morals has to be spirited out of a compromising situation.

These incidents come rather fast and thick, as though the author has suddenly realized that he ought to have something happen. They lack an essential element of credibility for that reason. However, this is not a serious fault in an enjoyable book, since Mr. Stewart's purpose is not really to titillate the reader with adventures but to involve him in the tempo and ethos of college life. The book ends with Duncan meeting his first love, Janet, now the wife of a don, and being offered a readership in modern drama by the Provost of the College, a post which he accepts.

There are to be four more volumes in the series — a fact which the novel's American publisher might have seen fit to advertise somewhere on the book's jacket, since it explains why this one leaves one or two things hanging in a manner not otherwise satisfactory. If the rest of the saga is as accomplished and intelligent as "The Gaudy," then Mr. Stewart will be giving us a total evocation of university life as valuable as C. P. Snow's comparable evocation of the world of business and power.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

Style spoils Potsdam drama

Meeting at Potsdam, by Charles L. Mee, Jr. New York: M. Evans & Co., \$10.95. London: Andre Deutsch, £4.50.

By Albert L. Weeks

Potsdam was the site of one of the three post-World War II summits at which some crucial agreements were reached and many other international issues were left unresolved, to haunt United States-Soviet relations for a generation.

In this book, as in his other writings, Mr. Mee displays a penchant for developing short, popularized, and dramatized accounts of historical figures or events, rather than writing formal history. A former Horizon magazine editor, Mr. Mee had as his subject a meeting with obvious elements of personal and impersonal drama. But he has chosen a banal scenario style, which even at its narrative best, falls short of the popularized history-writing one finds in a Barbara Tuchman or a John Gunther.

The Potsdam conference in the summer of 1945 could not have been held under more trying circumstances.

Many of the major irritants separating East from West during and after World War II had already been left unresolved from the days of Potsdam. The author's focus on Potsdam gives the reader the impression of entering upon Act III of a play whose principal theme and action were already out of the way before he arrived.

Successful testing of an American atomic bomb was announced at the very beginning of the conference, and cast a shadow over the proceedings.

Churchill had to withdraw in the middle of the conference when he was turned out of office, by a cresting wave of Labour Party votes, resulting in Clement Attlee's taking his place as the No. 2 man among the Big Three.

The Russians had been permitted, by post agreements and decisions, to occupy large slices of central and eastern Europe.

Stalin had already committed himself and the Soviet Communist Parties under his control to the unending of postwar Soviet expansionism — a fact ignored by the author.

Mr. Mee is largely unconcerned with Stalin.

ist ideology or Stalin's prediction before the war that Soviet-style socialist regimes would replace the former capitalist regimes of many European countries after any future war. Nor is he concerned with underlying geopolitical factors operating in both East and West as the time approached to reach a postwar settlement of boundaries and positions of power.

Instead, the author preoccupies himself with personalities. Stalin "bristles" or puffs on his pipe; he even turns "snippy" and is the incarnation of a Russian bear. Truman is a junior edition of Stalin, but whereas Stalin was associated with the likes of Beria and Vyshinsky, Truman was a product of the Boss Pendergast machine back in Missouri. Churchill is depicted as an old fuddy-duddy who, nevertheless, manages to remain the most quotable of the dramatic personae in Mr. Mee's book.

Perhaps the author's obvious preference for the current vogue of Cold War revisionism led him unilaterally down the path of blaming all aches in the postwar disputes, not the least the Western powers and their leaders. Mr. Mee has committed the unpardonable sin, even for an unprejudiced historian, of not facing up self-consciously to his own presuppositions.

Mr. Mee's book is a good example of the author's focus on Potsdam gives the reader the impression of entering upon Act III of a play whose principal theme and action were already out of the way before he arrived.

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travel

Aura of history adds a glow to Ronda's beauty

By Kimms Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ronda, Spain
Ronda has "ambiente." That's what Spaniards regard as indispensable in a beauty spot. You can't quite define it, you must sense it. And we knew Ronda had ambiente the minute we arrived.

This ancient town, high up and clinging to the edge of the magnificent deep gorge of the Guadalevin, might well be called the crown of Andalusia's "white villages." They're all picturesque, certainly, but Ronda's height seems built on layers and layers of remembered history.

We found the hard decision any day was whether to stay on our Reina Victoria Hotel balcony and watch the sun transform the valley or to explore some more the narrow streets of the ancient quarter.

We came by train from Granada; it took four hours. We saw Don Quixote country, including windmills, and we gazed on olive groves patterning hillsides and farms prosperously utilizing Andalusia's beautiful red soil.

Motorists could have come faster, except that they'd want to stop often to enjoy the scene. Ronda can be reached handily by train, bus, or car from Seville, Cordoba, or Algeciras, and it wouldn't be hard to get here from Madrid.

Stops should include such white village beauties as Arcos de la Frontera. And others too. But we're sold on Ronda. So were the peninsula's oldest people.

Founded by the Iberians, later occupied by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, it then became beloved of the Moors. Then the Spaniards of Isabel's time made it Gothic. In our century, one of its great admirers was the German lyric poet Rainer Maria Rilke, who wintered here in 1912 and



described Ronda in a letter as an "incomparable phenomenon" — a city of "little palaces behind crusts of pearly white."

Andalusians, people who love cleanliness and keep their houses whitewashed, appreciate visitors like Rilke, and Ronda celebrates his visit here in many ways. For one, the Reina Victoria keeps his room as a museum and has a fine statue of the poet in the garden.

This hotel, with English beginnings by the way, offers a double room with breakfast, bath, and balcony for about \$18. Less expensive hotels, like the well-regarded Royal, looked pleasant to us, and if they lacked the Reina Victoria's panoramic outlook, they were near the Alameda de Jose Antonio. That fine park has a splendid overview of the valley and the Serrania de Ronda mountain backdrop.

Bit by bit we understand "ambiente." Europeans find Andalusia spectacular, having never seen anything probably so vastly magnificent as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.



Gateway to Ronda high above the Costa del Sol

For us Americans who had, the valley's wonder was its ever-changing light, and this suffused Ronda also, making it special.

The little city is divided in two parts by a gorge which the "New Bridge" crosses. This bridge was completed in 1793, after almost 40 years of work, and leads to the old section where there's also to be found, besides Moorish traces, an old archway leading to a bridge the Romans built.

Thanks to current prosperity, people live comfortably among such monuments. Travelers who knew Andalusia ten years or more

ago can't fail to be impressed by the grinding poverty has faded out.

The Spanish Ministry of Information and Tourism puts out two especially attractive pamphlets in English about this white town. They are well worth getting free from the Spanish National Tourist Office at Ronda, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017, or at similar offices in Europe. One is called "The Route of the Villages" and the other "Costa del Sol — de la Luz, Spain." The latter quite rightly the footnote on its cover, "Spain: A Land within Your Reach."

The tranquillity of Finland

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Hameenlinna, Finland
This is the ideal place to shake off "jet lag" after the overnight transatlantic flight to Helsinki. For here one can relax in tranquillity surrounded by the modern Aulanko Hotel on the shores of sprawling Lake Vanajavesi, adjacent to the serene, forested Aulanko Preserve.

More and more Americans, seeking refreshment and rejuvenation from the rigors of touring, are discovering this solitary retreat, located about one hour and 20 minutes by fast train from Helsinki.

The train carries first and second-class coaches and a refreshment car. From comfortable seats in the passenger cars, watch through broad "picture windows," the passing Finnish landscape — tidy homes flanked by flower beds, large land areas being prepared for planting and blue-skyline in their yards.

From Helsinki, less than 50 miles from the station to the Aulanko Tourist Center, a complete vacation resort offering about every recreational activity the most demanding visitor could desire.

One of the first things a guest is invited to do upon arrival here is to take a sauna. A Finnish tradition for centuries, it is fast being accepted by visitors from other countries as a truly relaxing way to start a day.

Once you've had the sauna you can choose between a wide variety of activities: golf, horseback riding, tennis, swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing, and a cruise on the lake. For the hiker and nature lover, there are miles of trails leading through a forest of stately birch, willow, and evergreen trees, with wild flowers making bright spots of color on the leafy forest floor. (As in any national park or preserve, hikers are asked not to pick the flowers.)

After my early-morning sauna and hearty breakfast I set out to follow one of the most popular trails in the Preserve. It starts off steeply, then descends gradually through an aspen of tall trees to the Swan Pool, where those graceful birds glide quietly toward you looking for a tidbit. The trail continues on to the viewing tower on Aulanko Hill and to Satulinn, translated Fairy Castle. The granite tower, on the site of a legendary ancient castle, was built in 1908-07.

From the top, which rises more than 300 feet above the lake surface, one can see 24 church spires on a clear day.

Satulinn, with its arches and crenellated towers, was completed before 1890. Since 1955 open-air theatrical performances have been held there, and the Aulanko Satuteatteri (Fairytale Theater) performs there in the summer.

The trail leading to the Swan Pool and to the viewing tower is plainly marked with a drawing of the tower placed at strategic spots along the route.

Of the full week following the shore of the lake, golf clubs may be rented for \$4.50 and the green fee is \$6.50. The electric or motorized golf cart is not yet made its appearance here — a relief to those who still adhere to the tradition that golf is a game for walking.

There are miles of bridle paths, and well-trailled horses may be rented for \$6 an hour. Tennis courts are available for a modest hourly charge, and rowboats and water skis also may be rented.

A pleasant day's outing is the Finnish Silver Line cruise from the hotel to Tampere, a distance of 36 miles. There are two trips a day, the first leaving at 8:15 and the second at 11:45. Lunch is served on the boat.

The return trip from Tampere is made by bus. The Aulanko Hotel has 224 rooms or cottages. Minimum rates, including a continental breakfast and service charge, is \$25. There are two golfers which have their own stables.

Sights, pasta

Brescia: worth stopping for

By Kimms Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Brescia, Italy
One of Italy's wonders is the way it's easy, and profitable to change travel plans. Consider, for instance, the way we discovered Brescia.

We were going north from Mantua and got a late start. Our goal was France, but we needed to stop somewhere. We knew Brescia is a major North Italian industrial city, so we surmised it would have available hotels.

What we didn't know — and discovered upon arrival — was that Brescia is a treasure. And not just of the obvious kind.

The people, their way of life, their local legends, which partly account for their national political and cultural, all make for a scene, a history, a living example, and you feel why when you leave.

As for food, is there any where in Italy that the local pasta isn't excellent? (We haven't found the place.) Brescia restaurant scene is that this city, too, must have form.

Change trains, stop for auto repairs, switch bus lines — and it's our experience that any place in Italy yields

from the first century and on to the Mediaeval Christian Museum.

It was fascinating. A guardian admitted us to the old monastic building when we rang the bell.

We tipped him when we left — there was no admission charge — but we thought his courtesy would have been as gracious had we just said thank you.

Change trains, stop for auto repairs, switch bus lines — and it's our experience that any place in Italy yields

Queen's Gambit Declined

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6711
By Siegfried Brehmer
12 Pieces

Black
White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Schach, 1952.)

Problem No. 6712
By Nikolay Havel
10 Pieces

Black
White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, B.O.E., 1949.)

End-Game No. 2210
Black
White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Richter, Berlin, 1930.)

Solutions to Problems
No. 6709. RxBP
No. 6710. 1 Q-KB5, KtBx; 2 QxRP
If 1...Kt-B6; 2 PxKt
If 1...Kt-K5; 2 Kt-K3

End-Game No. 2209. White wins: 1 RxB7, KtRx; 2 Kt-K6, Resigns; If 2...Q-B2; 3 Kt-Rch.

Chess in Asia
Increasing interest in chess in Asia resulted in the First Asian Team Championship which took place in Penang, Malaysia, last December. Teams from the Philippines, Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, New Zealand, Japan, Hong Kong, and Malaysia competed. The Philippine team finished first, a half-point ahead of the Australians.

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3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
4 B-Kt5 B-K2
5 P-K3 Q-Kt2
6 Kt-Q2 P-Q3
7 P-B3 P-R3
8 B-KB4 Kt-KR4
9 B-K5 Q-O
10 P-KK4 Kt-B3
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12 P-KR4 P-KK3
13 Q-B2 B-K2
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Staff correspondent of
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chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6711
By Siegfried Brehmer
12 Pieces

Black
White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Schach, 1952.)

Problem No. 6712
By Nikolay Havel
10 Pieces

Black
White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, B.O.E., 1949.)

End-Game No. 2210
Black
White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Richter, Berlin, 1930.)

Solutions to Problems
No. 6709. RxBP
No. 6710. 1 Q-KB5, KtBx; 2 QxRP
If 1...Kt-B6; 2 PxKt
If 1...Kt-K5; 2 Kt-K3

End-Game No. 2209. White wins: 1 RxB7, KtRx; 2 Kt-K6, Resigns; If 2...Q-B2; 3 Kt-Rch.

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children

SPACEQUIZ

How much do you know about space terms and important events in space history? Try to match the descriptive paragraphs with the choices given.

1. Person in an American spaceship who travels far from Earth to study outer space.
2. Title of a Russian space explorer.
3. This object revolves around a planet and can be man-made.
4. Sealed pressurized room at the top of the spaceship where spacemen live while in outer space.
5. This Russian built man-made satellite first orbited the Earth on Oct. 4, 1957.
6. Rocket expert who helped initiate the Space Age, he is now the director of the George C. Marshall Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama.
7. A Russian, he was the first man in space, flying in Vostok I, April 12, 1961.
8. First American in space, he made a 15 minute suborbital flight on May 5, 1961.
9. Circling the globe three times Feb. 20, 1962, in Friendship 7, he was the first American to orbit the Earth.
10. On the flight of Apollo 11, he was the first man to land on the moon, July 20, 1969, at Tranquility Base. His famous words are: "One small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."
11. Moon car which allows spacemen to explore the moon's surface.
12. Launched May 14, 1973, this unique experimental laboratory had three different crews conducting scientific tests.
13. John F. Kennedy Space Center is located on this stretch of land in Florida.
14. Named after a former U.S. president, this space headquarters near Houston, Texas, contains over 1,000 acres of laboratories, test chambers, and offices.
15. Governmental agency that runs the U.S. space program.
16. With her backup "astrosplider," she spun a web in zero gravity as one of 1

home

Since there never was a Mrs. Bridges, it was necessary to invent her

Recipes straight out of TV's 'Upstairs, Downstairs'

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

If anyone watching television's "Upstairs, Downstairs" ever wondered what Mrs. Bridges was up to 12 hours a day belowstairs, they now may have proof of the pudding. One of the first cookbooks to give menus for the people upstairs as well as for those in the kitchen, is Mrs. Bridges' Upstairs, Downstairs Cookery Book.

A collection of Victorian and Edwardian recipes, the book (Macmillan, £2.95, 80p paper) is also a glimpse into the age itself, with some of Mrs. Bridges' original and often caustic remarks.

"Chocolate cake," she writes, "must never be flavored with anything other than vanilla. Some cooks ruin good chocolate cake by adding grated orange peel, or rum flavoring, or even coffee!"

"From all my years in service I have learned that gentlemen and menservants alike share a preference for pies, cold cuts and pickles, when all is said and done," she says.

Of course there never was a Mrs. Bridges, but the book is written as if there were, with a foreword in which Mrs. Bridges tells of learning country dishes from her mother and of collecting recipes as under-cook for a Mrs. Harcourt, a fine cook in the French fashion.

Kate Bridges was born in Bristol, but her mother came from Sandy, in Bedfordshire, and there are many local recipes including references to cheeses from Cambridge, cakes from Bedfordshire, rook pie from Wiltshire, Sally Lunn and Bath buns from the West Country, Mrs. Bridges' home.

The book is divided into categories that made up the typical Edwardian menu of the day and in turn each category is separated into the "upstairs" recipes and the "downstairs" recipes.

For example, while the gentry upstairs enjoyed Gigot Robi à la Richelieu, the folks in the kitchen were dining on Oxtail Braised with Parsnips.

The actual writing and editing was done by Adrian Bailey, food editor for the prestigious British magazines Queen and Harpers. Bailey also contributed all the English cooking material that appeared in the Time-Life cookbook series, and he is especially knowledgeable for the gastronomy of Great Britain's regional foods.

He writes in the cookbook, of the French influence on English cooking, and tells of English chefs adding to their repertoires the



Puddings go to the table covered with jams and custards

new fashionable creations of Tournedos Rossini, Langtry, Melba, and Sarah Bernhard. Not to be outdone, Mrs. Bridges added her own contribution in honor of her employer: Tournedos Bellamy.

A request from upstairs for something special sent Mrs. Bridges hustling to the stove to make Cotes de Veau Tallyrand — veal cutlets spread with chicken forcemeat, rolled in chopped truffles, and served with Sauce Perigieux.

But, as Mrs. Bridges said "... it is in the simple things that one's true skill and honest application are revealed." Although she does not say so, it is certain that similar tastes were shared both upstairs and downstairs, and that master and servant alike enjoyed Mrs. Bridges' Hot Pot, Steak and Kidney Pie, Pudding, Toad-in-the-Hole, Boiled Beef and Carrots and the sweet, steamed puddings that went to the table covered in jam or custard.

After all, an abundance of rich food would

have contradicted Victorian observance of thrift and parsimony.

Both vinegar and ammonia were used as raising agents; mixed with bicarbonate of soda they produce carbon dioxide which makes the cake light. Neither vinegar nor the ammonia affect the taste of the cake. This Vinegar Cake is a pleasant, golden luncheon cake.

Vinegar Cake

8 ounces flour
8 ounces sugar
8 ounces butter
4 eggs
Grated peel 1/2 lemon
2 tablespoons vinegar
1/2 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
Nutmeg

Cream the butter and sugar then add the beaten eggs by degrees. Sift flour with nutmeg and fold into butter. Add lemon peel and pinch of nutmeg. Have the oven heated to 350 degrees F., also have ready a cake tin (10 1/2 inch diameter, lined with buttered, greaseproof paper. Pour the vinegar into the batter, stir in well, and pour quickly into the cake tin.

Level the top and place on the center of the oven. Cover with a piece of greaseproof paper and leave for 1 hour, then remove and cook a further 30 minutes or until skewer comes away clean.

"Hudson's recipe" was the note written Mrs. Bridges' recipe for scones. Hudson (the butler at Eaton Place, and he was Scottish) so presumably he knew the recipe by heart. The scones were made with buttermilk, and plays an important part in the baking of scones in Wales and Ireland, as well as in Scotland.

Hudson's Scones

1 pound flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 ounces butter
1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
1/2 pint buttermilk

Sift flour with salt and soda; rub in butter to fine crumbs. Add buttermilk and milk with a heaped teaspoon of cream and tartar. Knead to a stiff dough. Flour a board and roll or press the dough to 1/2 or 3/4 inch thick. Cut rounds with a 2 or 2 1/2 inch plain cutter or with the rim of a glass tumbler. Bake for 10 to 15 minutes or until they are well risen and golden brown.

Getting to know your nasturtiums

Being a brief introduction to the Tropaeolum family and such shady characters as T. Majus, T. Tuberosum, T. Speciosum, and Canary Creeper

By Christopher Andreas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Eldroth, North Yorkshire
Every child who's played in a garden knows what a nasturtium is: the seeds are big and round, and the leaves are big and round, and the flowers are big and round.

This annual grows best and flowers most noticeably on poor soil; it's ideal for odd corners. It also trails with cheerful abandon in window-boxes, hanging baskets, or clamber over untidy things like tree stumps in the collapsing fence you have been eggging your next-door neighbor to replace for the past five years.

Every child knows what a nasturtium is — only it isn't. It's proper name is "Tropaeolum," not that such knowledge is likely to change a longstanding habit. The common "nasturtium" is T. Majus. There is a double-flowered version, T. Majus "Flora Pleno." And there are low-growing strains, "Glean Hybrids" which have the added dimension of scent, and "Tom Thumb" which is particularly neat.

If, like me, you are usually behindhand in the garden, it might still be worth sowing some nasturtiums here and there this year. Rigid sticking to the dates recommended on seed packets and in gardening books (or articles, for that matter) takes away some of the experimental pleasure of gardening. The nasturtium is the garden's answer to the who not enjoy it. The happy accident, as I've just discovered in connection with another member of the Tropaeolum family, is not at all a bad thing.

This is T. Tuberosum, a delightful perennial climber for a cool, or even positively sunless, part of the garden. Cultural instructions state that the tubers from which it annually sends up a "nasturtium" growth must be stored indoors, like dahlias. During the winter, in boxes of peat or sand. This last winter I lost all the tubers I stored. I've no idea why. But just as I had concluded I was going to have to send away for some fresh stock, I discovered a marvellously fat and healthy-looking tuber outside, on top of the ground, just where I must have mistakenly dropped it last autumn. It has been a mild winter, certainly, but the frosts have left it untouched, and now the plant is climbing rapidly up wires fixed to the

wall of the house. In a few weeks it will be five or six feet high and producing lots of its small trumpet-flowers, yellow and orange with long spurs like a cockerel's foot.

Near Tuberosum I've planted an even more attractive perennial member of the tribe: T. Speciosum. If the right place is found for this plant, it can be a real show-off. It is a climber, but a slow one, and it is not until the third year that it reaches its full height. It is of a most brilliant flame-scarlet flowers. It is of a neater habit than Tuberosum, has finer leaves, more unusual flowers, and for a bonus when the seeds ripen they turn a bright blue.

The best way to buy it is as a plant. Although seeds dropped where it grows can germinate, they are not easy in a box or pot. Once planted, it is best left to establish itself. It dies away in winter completely, but its roots are evidently not subject to frost. A dark yew hedge is an ideal subject for it to climb up.

Two other perennial kinds of Tropaeolum would be splendid to include in any garden. The first seems, on the whole, however, to prefer the protection of a cool greenhouse: this is T. Tricolorum. The trumpets are delicate in form, and composed of three colors: red-orange outside, yellow inside, and

upped with black. In the alpine house at Witley it is grown in pots and trained up the roof.

The second — T. Polypodium — is a climber. Instead it sends out stems two or three feet long, not exactly hanging down, but not quite creeping along, but anyway spreading in rich yellow flowers. This Tropaeolum should be planted about two feet away from the house, and like the ordinary nasturtium it grows horizontally and prepares a new growth. After its short flowering period the stems and grey-green leaves die quickly and can be removed.

A fresh yellow flower is the mark of another Tropaeolum — this time a "Canary Creeper." It is a climber, and it is not until the third year that it reaches its full height. It is of a most brilliant flame-scarlet flowers. It is of a neater habit than Tuberosum, has finer leaves, more unusual flowers, and for a bonus when the seeds ripen they turn a bright blue.

But if all these Tropaeolums are not enough, at all, what is a nasturtium? Well, it is a nasturtium. It is the official name for the cross — "Nasturtium officinale." (It is sometimes called "Yorkshire Watercress.")

Space



SPACE LINKUP

Soviet press in a new 'orbit' too

By Robert C. Cowen

For Soviet journalists, the Apollo-Soyuz space flight is like a long-awaited Siberian thaw. As one of them put it, in anticipation of this flight, it could bring the first "green shoots in the frozen ground" of secrecy that has let Soviet press and public know even less about their own country's space program than do Western observers.

Now Soviet reporters have something approximating the detailed, real-time information on a Soviet space flight that American news media take for granted with U.S. missions.

This opening up is the fruit of what John P. Donnelly, assistant administrator for public affairs of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), calls "the first public affairs international agreement."

While the press couldn't go to the Soviet launch site, television coverage of lift-off was authorized.

Besides the launch coverage, Mr. Donnelly notes such other breakthroughs as Soviet agreement to provide live monitoring of ground-space communications so reporters can hear cosmonaut-controller chitchat throughout the Soyuz mission. A press center outside Moscow provides information and a site for change-of-shift press briefings by mission controllers.

NASA public affairs officers helped to staff this center while Soviet personnel worked at the press center in Houston. Also, a NASA-style commentator at Soviet mission control provided continuing flight information.

For the first time, Mr. Donnelly observes, public affairs experts have been closely involved in Soviet space flight planning. This reflects the high priority given to making this mission a visible symbol of détente.



Apollo-Soyuz commanders Leonov, Stafford — 'green shoots' for Soviet journalists?

The result is still only half a loaf of information compared to the wide access reporters have to American space facilities, to space flight experts, and to background documents. But it is a genuine breakthrough for the Soviet press.

When American science writers toured the Soviet Union on an exchange visit three years ago, we found we often knew more about the Soviet space program than did our Soviet colleagues. Not only were goals, dates, and results of many missions withheld, but details of facilities

and missions widely known in the West were unknown to many of these science writers.

"This secrecy... bothers us too," one of our hosts remarked, adding "But I think this will change. As cosmonauts train with your astronauts, as our people go more and more and see how you do things... I think they will begin to loosen up."

Indeed, there has been a loosening up. Cosmonauts Valeri N. Kubasov and Alexei A. Leonov have become as adept

at handling press conferences as is veteran astronaut Deke Slayton. And Soviet authorities have released a precedent-breaking amount of information.

"I cannot be sure," the Soviet science writer had prophesied, "But I begin to see a few green shoots in the frozen ground... If we cultivate these, if we don't expect too much but cherish each sprout, I think eventually we will have a garden." The Apollo-Soyuz information flow may be the first flowering of that garden.

Realism at the Cape...

...as economic hopes rise in launch region

By George Moneyben
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cocoa Beach, Florida
The "boom towns" that mushroomed around Florida's Kennedy Space Center in the 1960s no longer have their heads in the sky. Looking to the 1980s, their feet are planted firmly on the ground.

The time has come, residents say, for Titusville, Cocoa Beach, and Melbourne to

turn their economic hopes for the future closer to home, rather than rely on outer space alone. Diversity is the name of the game now, say area business leaders, as they seek with some success to lure new light industry to Brevard County, build more motels and amusements to accommodate the growing number of tourists, and create a conducive atmosphere for the ranks of retired persons flowing into the rapidly multiplying mobile homes and condominiums.

The dismay that swept these palm-tree-studded communities following the drastic cutbacks in the U.S. space program has been replaced by a strong resolve to become more self-sufficient. Despite the likelihood of further layoffs at Kennedy Space Center after the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, most businessmen and residents who remain feel the worst is over.

Although some are reluctant to say so, the space program appears to be secondary now.

Many are optimistic that the area's natural resources — sun, sand, and abun-

dance of rivers and warm ocean waters — coupled with an oversupply of engineers and technicians — are enough to ensure future economic survival, regardless of what happens to the space program in the future.

Many laid-off engineers and technicians have chosen to remain here, seeking employment in other, less-affluent fields. "I've got three graduate engineers working for me as salesmen," comments Jack Burklew, a successful real estate broker and president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce.

Despite his optimism, Mr. Burklew says many houses in the area are going unsold and that the real estate market has dropped about 15 per cent in the past year and a half. However, Florida's growing population has forced the price of an average river-front house up from \$16,000 a few years ago to \$45,000 today.

Bitterness and uncertainty about the future nag many of the technicians at the space center, although some have been assured they will have a job as NASA gears

up for the space shuttle program that is expected to continue into the 1980s.

Although smaller, the space shuttle work force will be stable and of a long-range nature, rather than the boom-and-bust of employment, the space shuttle designed to produce some 40 launches a year, will provide continual employment — a definite plus, as some here see it.

Residents cite numerous other reasons for their optimism.

"The Cape's deep-water canyons will be used to test the Trident nuclear submarine being developed to replace the Polaris. A work force of 3,000 is expected to be needed.

"The Viking probe to Mars and the continued launchings of other communication satellites will provide additional work for engineers and technicians.

"Speculations in Washington that NASA will be given the job of developing a national energy program has raised hopes here. Residents wonder: 'Who has the technical know-how and work-force to do the job better?'

French/German

Une solennelle mise en garde sur le plan nucléaire

par James B. Conant

Les discussions actuelles sur l'énergie nucléaire me troublent au plus haut degré. Le public en général n'a aucune idée des dangers que représente l'existence de ce qu'on appelle les résidus atomiques — sous-produits résultant nécessairement de toutes les combinaisons pour la mise en valeur de la force atomique.

Il y a plus de trente ans, je travaillais comme délégué de Vannevar Bush, directeur du Bureau de recherches et de développement dans le cadre de la mobilisation de toutes les forces pour la guerre. A ce titre, je participais aux entretiens hautement secrets sur les plans pour la construction d'une bombe atomique. On envisageait trois méthodes, dont l'une était spécialement prise en compte par les physiciens américains intéressés. Celle-ci portait sur la fabrication d'un élément tout à fait nouveau qu'on avait baptisé plutonium.

En tant que chimiste me rattachant à l'école conventionnelle, j'avais des doutes sur la mise en pratique de cette

combinaison. Je n'étais pas seul à être sceptique. Je me souviens d'un collègue britannique disant que la hardiesse de l'idée était typiquement américaine. Il ajoutait que, si cette combinaison pour la confection d'une bombe ne réussissait pas, nous pourrions toujours justifier les efforts à cet effet, parce que les réactions nucléaires pourraient être une source de chaleur. A cette époque, personne ne s'intéressait à des sources de chaleur; nous étions à la recherche si possible de la composition d'une bombe atomique.

Mais les temps ont changé. L'attention s'est déplacée vers la production de chaleur. Dans un sens, la prédiction faite par mon ami britannique il y a si longtemps s'est avérée juste. La fission d'un isotope d'uranium ou de son équivalent peut produire de la chaleur en quantités contrôlées propres à faire marcher à la vapeur des groupes générateurs. Il y a malheureusement un obstacle. Les sous-produits matériels provenant de la fission, connus sous le nom de résidus nucléaires, sont extrêmement radioactifs et dangereux à manier et resteront dangereux pendant des siècles.

David E. Lilienthal (premier président de la Commission sur l'énergie atomique) a fait ressortir clairement ce point dans un article paru dans le New York Times du 20 juin. Il écrit: «Personne n'a encore fabriqué un réacteur sûr, avantageux et exploitable sur le plan commercial.» Il poursuit: «Ces résidus mortels sont en train de s'accumuler à un rythme alarmant à travers les Etats-Unis dans plus de cinquante centrales nucléaires et dans de nombreuses centrales ailleurs dans le monde.»

Il semblerait que d'arrêter d'en produire apporterait la solution au problème de la destruction de ce que M. Lilienthal appelle les cendres «diaboliquement radioactives». Mais une telle proposition est aujourd'hui absolument utopique.

Dans le dernier numéro de la publication Foreign Affairs du mois de juillet, William O. Doub et Joseph M. Dukert discutent une proposition qui est actuellement à l'étude auprès du Bureau international de l'énergie atomique, à Vienne. Elle aurait trait à l'établissement d'une série de centres nucléaires régionaux tout autour du

monde, qui seraient financés par un certain nombre de nations et fourniraient leurs services à de nombreux pays. «Le Bureau international de l'énergie atomique devrait participer au choix d'emplacements pour de tels centres régionaux, leurs plans et leur fonctionnement.»

Pour moi, cette proposition offre les plus grands espoirs pour une solution des terribles problèmes auxquels nous devons faire face à cause de la réputation du monde d'arrêter la construction et la marche de centrales de puissance nucléaire. Nous ne devons jamais oublier que chaque augmentation d'énergie produite par réaction nucléaire entraîne une augmentation de l'ampleur de la menace qui restera suspendue sur nos têtes et celles de nos descendants pendant des siècles.

Le Dr Conant a été professeur de chimie à l'Université de Harvard et d'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis à Bonn et analyste pour l'enseignement aux Etats-Unis.

Eine ernste Warnung

Von James B. Conant

Die gegenwärtigen Besprechungen über die Atomenergie beunruhigen mich sehr. Die allgemeine Öffentlichkeit ahnt nicht die Gefahren, die der vorhandene sogenannte Atom Müll — ein unausweichliches Nebenprodukt aller Projekte zur Nutzbarmachung der Atomkraft — mit sich bringt.

Vor über 30 Jahren war ich als Assistent für Vannevar Bush, den Direktor für Forschung und Entwicklung während des Krieges, tätig und war dadurch in die höchst geheimen Besprechungen und Pläne für den Bau einer Atombombe eingeweiht. Drei Verfahren wurden in Betracht gezogen, von denen die beteiligten amerikanischen Physiker besonders eines bevorzugten. Es drehte sich dabei um die Massenfabrikation eines nagelneuen Elements, dem man die Bezeichnung Plutonium beigelegt hatte.

Als ein konservativer Chemiker bewertete ich an der Durchführbarkeit des Planes. Ich war jedoch nicht der ein-

zige Skeptiker. Ich kann mich an einen britischen Kollegen erinnern, der sagte, daß die Kühnheit der Idee typisch amerikanisch sei. Er fügte hinzu, daß wir, sollte das Vorhaben, eine Bombe herzustellen, fehlschlagen, immer die damit verbundenen Bemühungen rechtfertigen könnten, da durch Kernreaktion Wärme erzeugt werden könne. Zu der Zeit interessierte sich keiner von uns für Wärmequellen; wir suchten nach einer möglichen Komponente einer Atombombe.

Aber die Zeiten haben sich geändert. Die Aufmerksamkeit gilt nun der Wärmeabfuhr. In gewisser Hinsicht hat sich die Vorhersage meines britischen Freundes vor so langer Zeit erfüllt. Die Spaltung von Uran-Isotopen oder deren Äquivalent kann in geeigneten Mengen Wärme erzeugen, die ein Dampfkraftwerk betreiben kann. Leider hat die Sache einen Haken. Die stofflichen Nebenprodukte der Spaltung, als Atom Müll bekannt, sind sehr radioaktiv und gefährlich und werden es für Hunderte von Jahren bleiben.

Diesen Aspekt hat David E. Lilienthal (erster Vorsitzender der amerikanischen Atomenergie-Kommission) in einem Artikel, der am 20. Juni in der New York Times veröffentlicht wurde, klar dargelegt. Er schreibt: „Bis jetzt hat noch niemand einen absolut sicheren, wirtschaftlich rentablen und brauchbaren Reaktor erfunden.“ Er führt fort: „Diese tödlichen Abfälle häufen sich in alarmierendem Umfang in den Vereinigten Staaten in über 50 Atomkraftwerken und in vielen Kraftwerken anderswo in der Welt an.“

Das Problem der Beseitigung dessen, was Lilienthal den „teuflich radioaktiven“ Staub nennt, läßt sich anscheinend nur dadurch lösen, daß seine Produktion eingestellt wird, doch diese wäre im Augenblick völlig unrealistisch.

In der letzten Ausgabe der Zeitschrift Foreign Affairs (Juli) besprechen William O. Doub und Joseph M. Dukert eine Möglichkeit, mit der sich nun die Internationale Atomenergie-Organisation in Wien befaßt. Es würde

bedeuten, daß eine Reihe von regionalen Kernzentren überall in der Welt eingerichtet würden, die von mehreren Ländern finanziert und genutzt werden sollten. „Die Internationale Atomenergie-Organisation sollte bei der Entscheidung der Platzierung solcher regionalen Zentren und ihrem Entwurf wie auch ihrem Betrieb mitwirken können.“

Für mich bietet dieser Plan die größte Hoffnung auf eine Lösung des schrecklichen Problems, denn wir uns heute gegenübersetzen, weil die Welt nicht bereit ist, den Bau und den Betrieb von Atomkraftwerken einzustellen. Wir dürfen niemals vergessen, daß mit jeder Zunahme der durch Kernreaktion erzeugten Energie die Gefahr zunimmt, die uns und unsere Nachkommen Jahrhunderte lang bedrohen wird.

Dr. Conant war Professor für Chemie an der Harvard-Universität, war dort Präsident und später amerikanischer Botschafter in Bonn und Analytiker des amerikanischen Erziehungswesens wurde.

A solemn nuclear warning

By James B. Conant

I am greatly disturbed by the present discussions of nuclear energy. The general public has no conception of the dangers involved in the existence of what is called atomic waste — a necessary by-product of all schemes for harnessing atomic power.

Thirty and more years ago I served as deputy to Vannevar Bush, the Director of Research and Development in the war effort. In that capacity I was privy to the highly secret discussions of the plans for building an atomic bomb. Three methods were under consideration, one of which was favored especially by the American physicists concerned. This centered about the manufacture on a large scale of a brand new element which had been christened plutonium.

As an orthodox chemist, I doubted the practicability of the scheme. I was not alone in

my skepticism. I recall a British colleague saying that the boldness of the idea was typically American. He added that if the scheme for making a bomb did not work, we could always justify the effort involved because the nuclear reactions could be a source of heat. At the time, none of us was interested in sources of heat; we were looking for a possible component of an atomic bomb.

But times have changed. Attention has shifted to the production of heat. In a sense my British friend's prediction of so long ago has come true. The fission of an uranium isotope or the equivalent can produce heat in controlled amounts which can run a steam power plant. Unfortunately, there is one hitch: The material by-products of the fission reaction, known as nuclear wastes, are highly radioactive and dangerous to handle, and will remain dangerous for hundreds of years to come.

This point has been clearly brought out by David E. Lilienthal (first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission) in an article in the New York Times published on June 20. He writes: "No one yet has come up with a foolproof, commercially profitable and workable reactor." He goes on to say: "These deadly wastes are accumulating at an alarming rate throughout the United States in over fifty atomic power plants, and in many plants elsewhere in the world."

A solution to the problem of disposal of what Mr. Lilienthal calls the "devilishly radioactive" ashes would seem to be to stop producing them. But such a proposal at this date is totally unrealistic.

In the latest issue of Foreign Affairs (July) William O. Doub and Joseph M. Dukert discuss a proposal which is now under study by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. This would be to establish a series of

regional nuclear centers around the world to be multinationally financed and to provide service to a number of countries. "The International Atomic Energy Agency should be involved in the selection of sites for such regional centers and in their design for safe operation."

To me this proposal offers the best hope for a solution of the terrible problems we face because of the world's unwillingness to stop the construction and operation of nuclear fission power plants. We must never forget that for every increase in energy production by a nuclear reaction, there is an increase in the magnitude of the threat that will hang over us and our descendants for hundreds of years.

Dr. Conant was professor of chemistry at Harvard before his presidency there and later served as U.S. Ambassador in Bonn and analyst of American education.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Des horizons plus larges

Comprendre le rapport qui nous unit à notre Créateur nous permet de nous élever au-dessus de l'adversité et de devenir maîtres de la situation quelque désolante que semblent les conditions.

Dieu est Entendement, Vie, Vérité, Amour, termes que la Bible utilise en fait ou qu'elle suggère nettement. Comme tel, Dieu ne saurait être victime de circonstances ou d'événements déprimants. Parmi les ressources dont Dieu dispose se trouvent la maîtrise, l'intelligence, l'attention, l'intégrité, la vitalité, la beauté et l'amour et ces ressources ne peuvent être ni gaspillées ni mal utilisées. Elles demeurent intactes à jamais, toujours à la disposition de l'homme, l'image ou expression spirituelle de Dieu.

Notre véritable richesse est spirituelle et chaque jour nous révèle de nouvelles occasions de mieux utiliser les qualités émanant de Dieu et de mettre en pratique, humainement, ce qui nous est naturellement dévolu, en tant que reflet. Quelles que puissent être les exigences de la situation, il y a toujours un choix à faire: soit succomber devant les défis qui se présentent et ne rien faire, soit rechercher une solution positive grâce à une compréhension plus profonde de Dieu et la parfaite relation qui unit l'homme à Dieu. Les débuts seront peut-être modestes mais il se passera des choses merveilleuses à mesure que nous élargirons notre horizon mental.

Avec autorité la Bible déclare: «En réalité, dans l'homme, c'est l'esprit, le souffle du Tout-Puissant, qui donne l'intelligence.» Assurément Joseph comprenait bien comment agit cet «esprit». Précipité par ses frères dans un puits et emmené en captivité comme esclave en Egypte, nous ne le voyons pas perdre son temps: il s'applique à lui-même, à se découvrir ou à se lamenter tristement. Sa force résidait en la conviction que Dieu est bon et qu'il est toujours présent et il devint bientôt l'intendant principal de la maison du chef des gardes du Pharaon. Il fut ensuite jeté en prison après avoir été faussement accusé par la femme de cet officier. Même alors, ceci ne parvint pas à le détruire, pas plus que les occasions qui lui étaient données de bien faire. Ayant la connaissance avec quelqu'un en prison, sa réputation parvint jusqu'à la cour du Pharaon et il fut par la suite à même de rendre service à ce souverain, ce qui fit nommer Joseph à un poste d'une influence considérable. S'appuyant invariablement sur Dieu, il réussit même à nourrir l'Egypte pendant une période de famine.

Je me suis un jour trouvé dans une situation très difficile. J'étais alors à l'université avec un programme d'étude chargé qui me prenait tout mon temps et j'essayais de participer à des activités musicales et autres. Avec en moyenne quelques heures de sommeil seulement chaque nuit, j'avais atteint un état d'épuisement et de ce fait mes études en souffraient.

C'est alors que dans la grave nécessité où je me trouvais, je me suis tourné en prière vers Dieu et j'ai trouvé la réponse. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est le seul et unique Entendement de l'univers et que la véritable identité spirituelle de l'homme reflète cet Entendement. En priant de manière à comprendre plus clairement Dieu et la relation qui l'unit à Lui, je compris clairement que l'expression de Dieu — et c'était bien moi — ne pouvait jamais être frustrée ni bouleversée. Ma fonction totale consistait à exprimer l'être de Dieu et comme j'avais été créé pour refléter Dieu, Son amour et Son intelligence, je savais que c'était la seule chose que je pouvais faire sans effort ni anxiété.

En comprenant cela, je ressentis un sens merveilleux de paix et de confiance. Je me suis dit: A partir de

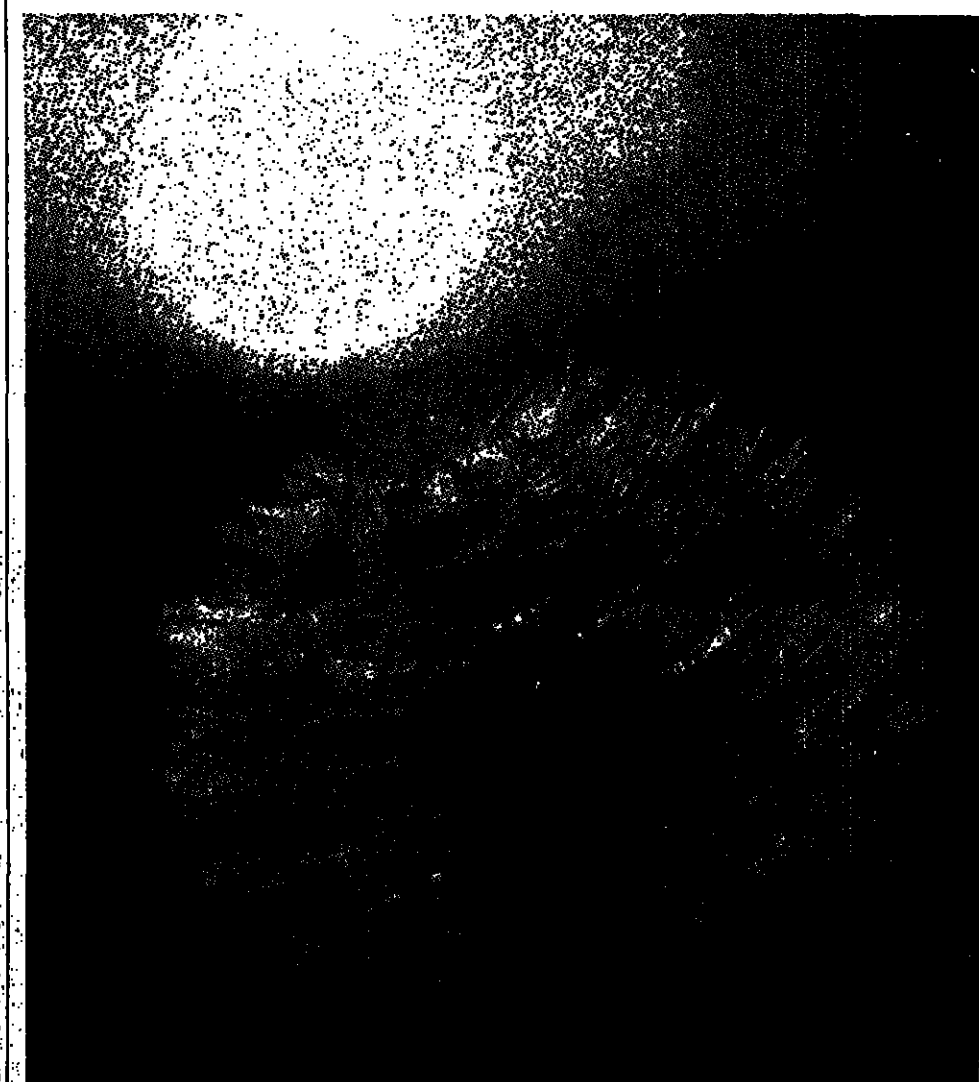
maintenant, je ne vais plus m'inquiéter ou me soucier des exigences du lendemain, mais je vais utiliser l'heure présente au maximum et ne gaspiller aucune occasion de bien faire. A partir de ce moment-là, j'ai découvert de nouveaux moyens de mieux faire et de travailler plus efficacement. Partant de ces modestes prémices, j'ai accompli ce qui semblait impossible. J'ai obtenu mon diplôme universitaire avec des notes supérieures à la moyenne tout en m'acquittant de toutes mes autres tâches avec joie et un sens de liberté. L'épuisement me quitta et à sa place vint un renouveau de confiance et de vigueur.

Christ Jésus nous a montré comment mener une vie féconde et bien remplie. Au cours de ses quelque trente années d'existence il a marqué la pensée du monde incomparablement. Le succès de sa mission avait sa source dans la bonté de Dieu et non dans l'égoïsme. Il dit: «Mon Père agit jusqu'à présent, moi aussi, j'agis.» Une inspiration et une énergie nouvelles sont nées lorsque nous suivons son exemple.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: «Il est sage de vouloir s'attacher à Dieu et d'être plus sage que les serpents; de ne haïr personne, d'aimer ses ennemis, et de régler ses comptes avec chaque heure qui passe.»

1 Job 32:8; 2 Jean 5:17; 3 Message to the Mother Church for 1902, p. 17.

*Christian Science prononcer "kristien" "saiensce"
La traduction française de l'œuvre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures de Mary Baker Eddy, écrite avec la Clé des Ecritures en regard, est en vente dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.
Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Davidellon clock at sunset

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Unseren Ausblick erweitern

Wenn wir unsere Beziehung zu unserem Schöpfer verstehen, können wir uns über Mißgeschicke erheben, die Dinge meistens, ganz gleich, wie trüb es aussuchen mag.

Gott ist Gemüt, Leben, Wahrheit, Liebe — Begriffe, die in der Bibel direkt gebraucht werden oder auf die eindeutig hingewiesen wird. Und da Gott Gemüt, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe ist, kann Er niemals das Opfer von Umständen oder Niederdrückungen sein. Herrschaft, In- und Auswirkung, Zielbewußtheit, Rechtschaffenheit, Lebendigkeit, Schönheit, Liebe gehören zu Gottes Reichtümern und können unmöglich verschwendet oder mißbraucht werden. Sie sind immerdar unversehrt und stehen dem Menschen, dem geistigen Ebenbild oder Ausdruck Gottes, allezeit zur Verfügung.

Unser wirklicher Reichtum ist geistig, und jeder Tag bietet uns Gelegenheit, unsere von Gott stammenden Eigenschaften besser zu nutzen und das auf menschlicher Ebene praktisch anzuwenden, was uns ganz natürlich durch Widerspiegelung gebührt. Was auch eine Situation von uns abverlangt, wir haben immer die Wahl: entweder den Herausforderungen nachzugeben und nichts zu tun oder eine positive Lösung durch ein tieferes Verständnis von Gott und der vollkommenen Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm zu suchen. Wir mögen klein anfangen, aber in dem Maße, wie wir unseren mentalen Ausblick erweitern, werden sich wunderbare Dinge ereignen.

Die Bibel erklärt mit Nachdruck: „Der Geist ist es in den Menschen und der Odem des Allmächtigen, der sie verständlich macht.“ Joseph verstand gewiß das Wirken dieses „Geistes“. Als er von seinen Brüdern in eine Grube geworfen und als Sklave nach Ägypten gebracht wurde, vergaß er keine Zeit mit Selbstbedauern, Entmutigung oder schmerzlicher Wehklage. Die Überzeugung von Gottes Güte und Immergegenwart stärkte ihn, und er wurde bald Verwalter des

Haushalts des Kämmerers und Obersten der Leibwache des Pharaos. Dann wurde Joseph von der Ehefrau dieses Mannes falsch beschuldigt und ins Gefängnis geworfen. Doch auch dies zerstörte ihn nicht, noch ließ er sich die Gelegenheit nehmen, Gutes zu tun. Durch jemanden, den Joseph im Gefängnis kennengelernt hatte, wurde er am Hofe des Pharaos bekannt und konnte später jenem Herrscher einen Dienst erweisen, wofür ihm eine sehr einflußreiche Stellung übertragen wurde. Da er immer auf Gott vertraute, war er sogar in stande, die Ägypter während einer Hungersnot zu versorgen.

Ich fand mich einmal einer überwältigenden Situation gegenüber. Ich besuchte die Hochschule und hatte einen enormen akademischen Lehrstoff zu bewältigen, und ich versuchte gleichzeitig, musikalisch und noch auf anderen Gebieten tätig zu sein. Da ich durchschnittlich pro Nacht nur wenige Stunden schlafen konnte, hatte ich einen Zustand der Erschöpfung erreicht, und mein Studium litt darunter.

In dieser Zeit tiefster Not betete ich zu Gott, und ich fand eine Lösung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott das eine und einzige Gott des Universums ist und daß das wahre, geistige Selbst des Menschen dieses Gemüt widerspiegelt. Als ich ein klareres Verständnis von Gott und meiner Beziehung zu Ihm betete, wurde mir klar, daß Gottes Ausdruck — und das war ich — niemals behindert oder aufgehoben werden konnte. Meine einzige Aufgabe war, Gottes Sein zum Ausdruck zu bringen, und da ich dazu geschaffen worden war, Gott und Seine Liebe und Intelligenz widerzuspiegeln, wußte ich, daß ich es ohne Anstrengung und Besorgnis tun konnte.

Mit dieser Erkenntnis kam ein wunderbares Gefühl des Friedens und der Zuversicht. Ich dachte: Von nun an werde ich mich nicht mehr darum sorgen, was der morgige Tag von mir verlangen mag, sondern ich werde den heutigen Tag aus bester Nutzen und keine Gelegenheit verstreuen, Gutes zu tun. Von jenem Augenblick an begann ich Wege zu sehen, wie ich mich verbessern und wirksamer tätig sein konnte. Mit diesen bescheidenen Anfängen wurde das scheinbar Unmögliche erreicht. Ich absolvierte die Hochschule mit über dem Durchschnitt liegenden Noten, und ich konnte all meinen anderen Pflichten freudig und unbeschwert nachkommen. Die Erschöpfung verschwand, und an ihre Stelle trat erneute Zuversicht und Ausdauer.

Christus Jesus zeigte uns den Weg zu einem erfüllten, sinnvollen Leben. In den etwas mehr als 30 Jahren seines Lebens hinterließ er einen unvergleichlichen Eindruck auf das Denken der Welt. Gottes Güte, nicht Ichbezogenheit, war der Ursprung seiner erfolgreichen Mission. Er sagte: „Mein Vater wickelt bis auf diesen Tag, und ich wickle gleich.“ Wenn wir diesem Beispiel folgen, finden wir erneute Energie und Inspiration.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Es ist weise, willig auf Gott zu warten und klüger zu sein als die Schlangen, keinen Menschen zu hassen, seine Feinde zu lieben und mit jeder enttellenden Stunde abzutöten.“

1 Job 32:8; 2 Johannes 5:17; 3 Message to the Mother Church for 1902, p. 17.

*Christian Science, sprich "kristien" "saiensce"
Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy, ist in dem angegebenen Maß auf der gedruckten Form vorliegt. Das Buch kann in den Leserräumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft, gekauft oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Anmerkungen: Über mögliche chemisch-kernenergetische Schritten in deutscher Sprache wird auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Clothes and the man

I am much concerned at intervals with the matter of clothes. I hope you won't deduce from this that I am in any way frivolous minded; I refer only to the burden I carry in common with all those who have abandoned wood or a loin-cloth for a more extensive wardrobe. But in my case it is a burden that of late years has grown heavier; for the fact is I have fallen out with Fashion. I have never been, like Mrs. Boffin, "a highflyer at Fashion," but in the past I paid my respects to her, and was more in than out of her company; that, however, is all over, and now we no more appear together than the man and woman in the nursery barometer.

To begin with, Fashion in her dictates to men has become altogether too eclectic for my taste. The times may be out at elbows in a metaphorical sense, but sartorially, as I observe them in London, they are, if not often in the mink, resplendent in almost everything else from astrakhan to plastic; and even those beggars in the rhyme, who came to Town "in rags and tags and velvet gowns," could scarcely have exhibited a wider range of style. One notices a distinctly cosmopolitan element. There are hints of the Wild West and the Gorgeous East; there are ponchos and sombreros and a kind of fringed caftan; there are sheepskins and jerkins and galligaskins — so that I fancy the three corners of the world have come to shock me.

There is even an inclination not to let bygones be bygones, but to ransack the centuries for a touch of antiquated ton or medieval chic, and, somewhat in the manner of Canning, to call the old world into being to redress the new. It may be that some of these "exotic" garments are worn by visitors to London, but there can be no doubt, in view of their prevalence, that the Town has been quick to imitate them.

It seems to me that in this mood Fashion pursues the regrettable aim of making her men conspicuous. Once it was exactly the reverse, and she went far to conferring upon her well-dressed gentleman that "receipt of farnese" which would have rendered him invisible — he melted into his surroundings, or, at least, was scarcely noticeable. But now she would have him a cynosure. Even so conservative a section of the Town as those Londoners who are "something in the City," and who have always been distinguished by their quiet, even sombre attire, have felt her influence, and can be seen sporting ties of a renaissance splendor.

It is indeed precisely this matter of ties

that has driven me to writing this. For I needed a tie. I had in mind something by no means reactionary — something elegant but with a suggestion of gaiety, spotted perhaps like the pard, yet with a reticence that would have left Jeeves grunted. So, accompanied by Anthea, I went into a shop. A large selection of ties were displayed on the stand, and they took my breath away. I might have exclaimed with Webster's Ferdinand "mine eyes dazzle," for they were not just spectacular, they leapt at one in a volcanic eruption of color.

I took a deep breath, and turned to the earnest-looking young man who was brooding quietly in attendance.

"Have you," I inquired, "anything — er — more subdued?"

He became animated. "Not really, sir," he said. And then kindly amplified the position. "You see we don't feel our ties should be subdued — it's, well, frankly, a cramping attitude. We think they should suggest the buoyant aspirations of a colorful personality." He nodded thoughtfully, as though he found this summing-up eminently satisfactory.

"Very interesting," I remarked gravely. "I've always known that a man might wear his heart on his sleeve, but I never realized he could wear his aspirations on his tie."

I think he took this as a compliment, at any rate he was still looking rather pleased when we left him.

So pervasive is the influence of Fashion that we had quite a long search before we finally found a tie that I was prepared, although rather dubiously, to accept.

"You know," said Anthea eventually, feeling, I fancy, a trifle exhausted, "you really ought to make some concessions to Fashion."

"Why?" I demanded.

"Well, some fashionable ways would suit you."

I looked at her doubtfully. "Such as?"

"I was thinking," she replied, "that just a suspicion of side-whiskers would be rather becoming."

I was horrified. Fashion was enjoining her. "I believe," I said accusingly, "you'd like to see me in a sheepskin and fringed trousers, with Dundreary whiskers, and a tie whose aspirations would electrify all beholders!"

"Not exactly," she returned calmly, "but this 'old school' turnout does make you so conspicuous."

Eric Forbes-Boyd



Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

"Master James Ronnie Swinton and Donald" 1830: Silhouette by August Edouart

Performing tricks

There is quite an element of showing-off in the cutout silhouettes of August Edouart. He even started his career as a silhouettist because of a dare. One of his best known "shades" is a full-length self-portrait in which he is shown as a cutout figure, the body of which is cut out of an amazingly floppy piece of folded black paper — the outline of another subject. And in this portrait of Master James Ronnie Swinton and Donald there is something of the same brilliantly captured moment, as well as a happy coincidence of technique and subject-matter: Donald isn't the only clever dog performing his tricks. Today it would be easy to imagine the "great Edouart" appearing on television, sandwiched in a variety program somewhere between a magician and an acrobat.

A large number of examples of his skill and flare have survived, mainly because of his practice of cutting in duplicate. He travelled a lot and the lists printed later of his silhouettes number 5,500 made in England

and Scotland, 3,800 in America. His clientele ranged from royalty and landed gentry to people walking in off the street. On April 18, 1830, he cut silhouettes of no fewer than eight Swinton children including Master James. Most of Edouart's silhouettes are of full-length figures. We would certainly have much less about the kind of young man Master Swinton was, if only his head and shoulders had been cut out. With silhouettes there is always an interplay between what is said and what is implied. The total impression on the contour, an exaggerated emphasis of only one aspect of appearance, can lead temptingly towards either flattery or caricature. But Edouart's flamboyance and showmanship seem for the most part amazingly, to have been confined to the magical act of cutting, and as a portraitist manages to steer a course, certainly clear-headed, between the pitfalls of idealization and the viewer of their accuracy.

Christopher Andrew



"Family Scene": Silhouette by August Edouart

Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London

The Monitor's religious article

Expanding our outlook

Understanding our relationship to our Maker enables us to rise above adversity, to get on top of things, no matter how bleak the picture may appear.

God is Mind, Life, Truth, Love — terms directly used or strongly implied in the Bible. As such, God can never be the victim of circumstances or depressing events. Control, intelligence, purpose, integrity, vitality, beauty, love, are among God's resources and are incapable of being squandered or misused. Forever intact, they are always at the disposal of man, God's spiritual image or expression.

Our real wealth is spiritual, and each day reveals to us opportunities where we can better utilize God-derived qualities and put into practice — humanly — what is naturally ours, through reflection. No matter how demanding the situation, there is always a choice: succumbing to the challenges and doing nothing, or seeking a positive solution through a deeper understanding of God and man's perfect relationship to Him. This may start with small beginnings, but as we expand our mental outlook, wonderful things will happen.

The Bible states with authority, "There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." Joseph certainly understood the action of this "spirit." When thrown into a pit by his brothers and taken to Egypt as a slave, we don't find him wasting time in self-pity, discouragement, or painful lamentation. His strength was the conviction of God's goodness and ever-presence, and he soon became the chief steward in the household of the captain of Pharaoh's guard. Then wrongly accused by this man's wife, Joseph was put into prison. Even this did not destroy him, however, or his opportunity for good. Owing to an acquaintance made in prison, he was known in the court of Pharaoh and later able to perform a service for that ruler which brought Joseph to a position of tremendous influence. Relying always on God, he was even able to sustain Egypt through famine.

At one time I was faced with an overwhelming situation. I was in college carrying a heavy work load, at the same time trying to participate in musical and other activities. Averaging only a few hours' sleep each night, I had reached a state of exhaustion, and my studies were suffering as a result.

In this time of acute need, I prayed to God, and I found an answer. Christian Science teaches that God is the one and only Mind of the universe and that man's true, spiritual selfhood reflects this Mind. As I prayed for a clearer understanding of God and my relationship to Him it became clear that God's expression — and that was me — could never be stymied or stumped. My entire function was to express God's being, and because I was made to reflect God and His love and intelligence, I knew I could do it without effort and anxiety.

With this realization came a wonderful sense of peace and confidence. I thought, "I am now in a position to face any and every demand of tomorrow, but I'm

DAILY BIBLE VERSE

How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadows of thy wings. Psalm 36:7

Elusive summer

Summer is as deep as the brook Where the crawfish lie, Unlimited as the cloud-washed sky. An elusive thing, wanted But never quite bought, A living thing, hunted But never quite caught.

George Anna Carter

A very small war

I thought that we were face to face but our memories seem to have turned back to back because we are now 20 paces apart blazing away at each other. We are both armed — love/compassion our shields anger/pride our weapons.

Wars cease when weapons are thrown away; love has peacetime uses.

Doris Peel

Margaret Tsuda

Reminder

Now he who speaks in riddles may be one who's found

those who fare in huddles flee too frank a sound.

Thus symbol will be refuge for dire presentiment, or parable the passage through which an angel's sent.

So pause — before you pounce on the thing obliquely said:

unless yourself you've spoken Headline Plain, ahead.

On getting married

Anne Morrow, writing to a friend of her forthcoming marriage to world-famous Charles Lindbergh, said:

"If you write and wish me conventional happiness I will never forgive you. Don't wish me happiness — I don't expect to be happy, but it's gotten beyond that, somehow. Wish me courage and strength and a sense of humor — I will need them all."

From "Bring Me a Unicorn" by Anne Morrow Lindbergh. Copyright © 1971 by Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

It's a long road...

Sometimes, when contemplating the great struggle that lies ahead of the Women's Liberation Movement, it is difficult not to despair. Though no advocate of burning bras or using insulting language to male chauvinist pigs, I believe a lot of women are as intelligent as a lot of men and deserve a far better deal than the centuries have allotted them. Yet I despair.

This is because I know that at this very minute there are literally millions of women sitting under hair-driers avidly consulting "women's" magazines. Regardless of their ages or shapes, regardless of their intellects, their jobs, their status in society, their income brackets or their ability to write theses on nuclear fission, vast legions of them are studying the art of Attracting Men by slicking green translucent supersoft cream across their eyelids, or touching up their earlobes with petunias rouge.

Very few of us, sitting enrired and klipped at the hairdresser, can visualize ourselves wearing pale blue chifon, like the photograph of the model on our lap, or lying, as she is, along the bonnet of a Rolls-Royce; neither can we seriously identify with the skeletal girl leaning against the Acropolis in a black corset. We know that facial masks and sauna baths are not for us, and that it is very unlikely we shall ever invest in a sequin pyjama suit trimmed with astrakhan; yet we cannot resist reading about how wonderful they are, and how much more attractive we should be if we subscribed to them.

han; yet we cannot resist reading about how wonderful they are, and how much more attractive we should be if we subscribed to them.

Since the "glossies" still burgeon and bloom with advertisements — indeed they consist of very little else — it must be presumed that a large proportion of women, emerging puce in the face from under their hair-driers, do go straight off and buy "Integumentana," the "creamy textured transparent foundation milk," or a pair of multicolored thigh boots in duplexed velvet; that masses of blue-rinsed senior citizens do believe the sparkle in their eyes will be enhanced by inch long nylon lashes.

But even we who know we are utterly wasting our time reading about cuticle care and the slim-look, cannot resist doing so. We may take a Report on the Industrial Welfare Act of 1975 to the hairdresser, or perhaps Hume's "Political Discourses," or even a book called "Whether Europe?" or "Why not America?" but we shall not open it. Though we continually maintain that it is our dearest wish to make our minds rather than our bodies attractive to men, we shall entirely concentrate on the attainment of the latter to the exclusion of the former.

Oh! It's a long long trail-a-winding

Virginia Graham

A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

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OPINION

Britain's midsummer dream

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Midsummer this year has seen Britain at its best and worst. The worst is easily observed on the stock market and foreign exchanges.
You can snooze in the long grass overlooking a village cricket game, falling asleep to the call of the cuckoo if the pace gets too slow.
The other day, this reporter met a political enthusiast to whom it was all too much. He snorted with rage at the sight of London office girls, stripped down to their underwear, sunbathing in the park during their lunch break. If he'd had his way, he would have banned the sun altogether. It seemed, he said, like a conspiracy of Providence to send the country to sleep in its hours of crisis.
The crash, if and when it comes, will almost certainly be felt first in the foreign exchange markets. The fact that the fate of their currency appears to be in the hands of unseen foreigners makes it both hard for the average Briton to realize what is

happening and (when he does realize it) easy for him to blame the foreigner rather than himself for the loss of confidence. The international bankers — the so-called "Gnomes of Zurich" — have long been favorite scapegoats.

So what comfort is there for the sunbathing British? For a start, their personal convictions that this is yet one more of the annual scares which have become as regular as Guy Fawkes' Day. Next the fact that British exports are really doing rather well, and the adverse balance of trade has been steadily reduced. Furthermore, although the unions cry alarms every day as if Black Death were on the march, the figures for unemployment actually exaggerate the situation: there are plenty of jobs about for those who can go to them.

As for the threat of the Sheikhs withdrawing their money — only by keeping it in London can they maintain its value. Massive withdrawals would reduce it to dust and ashes overnight.

Too complacent? Probably. But if there is one thing you cannot do to the British in a midsummer like this, it is panic them.

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Helena Chemical Company: Serving the needs of agribusiness as though our lives depended on it... because they do. And yours does, too.

HELENA

Melvin Maddocks

Jazz has no gender

One of the exotic subcategories that used to make jazz journalists feel they had really mapped out their territory was: women in jazz. Like the last specialty in the popularity polls — "Miscellaneous Instruments" (xylophone, flute, violin, etc.) — "Women in Jazz" seemed to round off neatly the filling system. "So" the women-in-jazz notifiers appeared to be saying, "the risk of being too thorough, we have left absolutely nobody out."

There was Mary Osborne on guitar, Margie Hyams on the vibraphone. And, of course, the women pianists, Earl Hines, Teddy Wilson, Art Tatum, Bud Powell, the Honorable Monk — these were THE pianists. But in the best of all possible jazz worlds, wasn't there space in their own private parlor for the women who played that most "ladylike" of jazz instruments?

And so Mary Lou Williams, Marian McPartland, and Barbara Carroll were given their only slightly condescending tributes as the best of the women pianists. Publicists dubbed the first two "Queen of Jazz" and "First Lady of Jazz." They were praised for their lyricism. And if that sometimes seemed a way of saying they lacked strength of drive, so be it.

It was understood that there was a certain laciness in women's jazz — lots of trills-and-tremolos. And if somebody ventured that there were plenty of trills in Tatum and lots of lyricism in Wilson, somebody else always said: "Well, that's different." And if the keyboard chauvinists thought of it, they might go on to ask: "Would boogie woogie have been invented if it had been left to women pianists?" To which the answer was (and is): "Ever hear Mary Lou Williams play 'A-Ten-Ten'?"

The faces of jazz hornmen cannot really be seen. One has the impression of closed eyes and puffed cheeks behind a golden bell. Drummers can be seen, but they wear the faces of long-distance runners. Bass players and guitar players stand on their dignity. The faces of pianists are open and available.

One witnesses the small boy's amusement of Count Basie; one recalls the gourmet's look-of-pleasure of Duke Ellington.

Mary Lou Williams has the face of a gospel singer — strong, serene features, a little like Marian Anderson. She can — and does — work at all modes of jazz piano, from the "Kansas City" style she began playing with Andy Kirk and His Clouds of Joy almost half a century ago to the jazz masses of her own composition (like the modernistic "Black Christ of the Andes").

Marian McPartland may be the only pianist who can wear earrings naturally. Elegantly groomed, she is coiffed, when she sits down at the piano, the English-born, classically trained musician leads her listener to expect Chopin. More often than not she gives him Alce Wilder. If Mary Lou leaves an impression that she is playing in a church — with an invisible but swinging choir behind her — Marian always seems to be entertaining at a garden party, with intertwining chords growing out of her piano like surreality.

Barbara Carroll has a certain surrealism. In her characteristic turban she seems costumed as a conjurer. She listens to her piano, head cocked to one side, after as if a genie-force were producing the deliciously Debussy chords and not-quite-non-regular turns of "Here's That Rainy Day" and Miss Carroll were as surprised and delighted as anybody.

A woman reviewer in the New York Times, writing about the "female imagination," asserted: "Today certain readers can say unerringly whether a poem is by a man or a woman."

How? Without a byline, one could not even tell whether that statement was by a man or woman.

Well, there, beyond doubt, are three women. Two of them — Miss Carroll and Miss McPartland — have just visited the same room in Boston in succession. But the coincidence ought to consist of two pianists rather than two women.

Like women novelists or women bricklayers, women in jazz have come to be judged by the standards of men. "When I started out," Miss McPartland once confessed, "if somebody said I sounded like a man, I was pleased."

No more.

COMMENTARY

UN Environment Program

Can the GNP buy happiness?

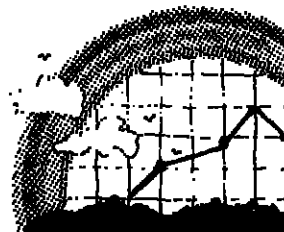
By David Anable

Nairobi, Kenya
We hear all too much about "growth" (or lack of it) these days, measured in the mouthful of a phrase "gross national product" — or GNP for short.

But have you ever heard of the "happiness index"?

Well, I don't suppose even the scientists of the United Nations Environment Program who are searching for an alternative to "GNP" would recognize that name. Nonetheless, a "happiness index" is essentially what they and their colleagues in the UN statistical office are after.

Their project, based in Nairobi's towering Konyatta conference center, is a comparatively modest one. Its objective is absolute.



tely fundamental: a change in people's whole attitude toward "progress."

What the statisticians want to do is to modify the quantitative standard of GNP with measurements of quality — in health (effects of noise, pollution, stress) and in ecology (waste accumulation, resource depletion, deterioration of the environment). They want to give us all a different concept of progress to strive for.

Now if this can be done, I suppose, we might find that the Industrial West (and East) has been going downhill qualitatively for some little while.

Which might give Western politicians (and

Eastern commissars) something to think about.

We might also find that that well-known and apparently widening gap between rich and poor is not quite so wide after all — in qualitative terms. It might even prompt the leaders of poorer countries into a fresh outlook on development, into discovering new ways of "growing" without the hazards and discomforts of overaffluence.

For, seen from the viewpoint of environmentalists here at UNEP headquarters, the world's troubles stem as much from "too much" as from "too little." And if both those who have too much and those who have too little could be deflected from their present preoccupation with GNP, the environment and the quality of everybody's lives could perhaps be correspondingly improved.

Clearly it will take much time and research to produce an alternative to the much-hallowed GNP — let alone persuade people to take any notice of it.

It seems well worth the effort. Already, for instance, over the past 15 years carbon dioxide levels (from burning fossil fuels) have risen from 190 to 320 parts per million. It is suggested that this increase, together with rising thermal pollution, may now be affecting the weather, causing among other things a decline in rainfall in subtropical and semi-arid regions.

Then there is the spread of nuclear power, with the added burden of burgeoning quantities of radioactive waste. There is the unknown risk to the earth's protective ozone layer from inert gases and high-flying jet traffic. There is the increasing volume of poisonous pollutants.

Granted, there are beginning to be a few dropouts from the cult of economic growth. A handful of hardy eccentrics, for instance, seem set on repopulating the state of Maine for the first time in decades. But the great amorphous masses of us still are crushed into our cities, encouraged to accumulate cars and

TVs, fridges, and dining sets, in the accustomed (and, for "growth's" sake, essential) manner.

Nor can the leaders of developing nations wait to steer their own often unwitting people's "progress" in the same direction. What, after all, is all the current talk about a "new world economic order" if it is not basically a demand for "what you've got"?

There is a song whose theme, if I remember rightly, goes something like this: "You only want it because you haven't got it. You only need it because it isn't there. . . ."

Some developing countries seem to want "development" because they haven't got it — and hence don't always realize what may go with it. There is much of "development" that developed countries would happily do without.

Certainly, the poorer nations need development to improve their lot. But equally clearly the traditional pursuit of economic growth, the worship of GNP, is pushing us all toward a progressive deterioration of the planet — a trend UNEP plans to keep a close eye on through its "earthwatch" program.

Furthermore, apart from the problems of pollution, waste disposal, ill health, and urban misery such a course can produce, it is also for many countries a dead-end street. In the foreseeable future there simply are not enough raw materials and energy for all the world's poor to possess the same quantity of things as their more affluent brothers and sisters in the industrialized world.

But improved quality of life — that's a very different matter. And GNP is not a particularly good measure of it.

That's where the happiness index comes in. Maybe it's time GNP was dethroned.

Mr. Anable is the Monitor's United Nations correspondent.

What will tomorrow bring for Micronesia?

By Erwin D. Canham

We're just back from Micronesia, after two months of administering the plebiscite in the Northern Mariana Islands and two weeks swinging around the other five districts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific and we are filled with concern about the future.

In 1947 the United States took the solemn responsibility, under the United Nations, of administering these lovely, incredibly dispersed, exceedingly different bits of land. The trusteeship cannot go on forever. All the other UN trusteeships, with the settlement of Papua New Guinea later this year, will have been disposed of.

What will be the fate of Micronesia?

Already the Marianas on June 17 voted by a 78.8 percent majority to enter into political union with the United States as a commonwealth, like Puerto Rico. The U.S. Congress must approve the Covenant of Commonwealth, and hearings by the House Interior Committee are starting currently. Ultimately the United Nations Security Council must also approve.

I write, though, subjectively: under the spell of Micronesia.

It is a wildly beautiful "place" inhabited by wonderfully appealing and talented people. It's as if a giant had taken a little land — the usual example is half the state of Rhode Island — and scattered it over an azure ocean larger than the U.S. mainland.

Some of the bits of land are coral atolls inhabited by some of the world's most skilled navigators with clan and family cultures binding them in strong traditional ties, including the leaderships of ancestral chieftains.

Others, like the Marianas, are high volcanic islands whose people are a complex mix but who have strong social and political talents. All are deeply Christianized, both Roman Catholic and Protestant. American education, American military, American Peace Corps personnel have all had a profound effect for a third of a century. These influences follow 30 years of Japanese rule, a few decades of German control, and centuries of Spanish colonialism.

Many people, Micronesians and outside scholars, would like to see an independent and unified Micronesia. That is a splendid goal, but it is staggeringly difficult of attainment. The people are too divergent, they have ancient hostilities, they have no solid economic base for self-government, they have incredible problems of communication and transportation because of their geographic spread.

And yet perhaps some sort of federal relationship can work out. It now seems inevitable that each district will follow the example of the Marianas and reach its own preferred status with the United States. They will not all be commonwealths. Some will choose "free association," which provides the option of pulling out at will. Some — perhaps many — might prefer independence, but the problem is how to safeguard and how to maintain it.

But as the desired status emerges, the goal of some sort of Micronesian federal entity, however loose, should not be lost sight of. The United States should not seek to "divide and rule," but to help unite in whatever way the Micronesians can themselves maintain.

The military factor remains. Some of the Micronesians have suffered greatly because of atomic experiments; others have been propelled into vast and dubious changes by military influence. In a world still wrecked by superpower rivalries, the strategic position of the islands cannot be dismissed.

The problems of the Micronesian future are immense. The United States has a solemn trusteeship obligation. It must help the islands to a stable future.

Major decisions regarding Micronesia will face the U.S. Congress for several years. American public opinion must back up Congress. The public should learn more about the lovely islands and their remarkable people.

The wealth of nations

Who gets the biggest slice?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Not yet in Argentina but perhaps in Great Britain a new light is beginning to break on a major problem plaguing most Western governments. It is the realization that there are in fact limits on the ability of the central governments to give to those with the most political clout all that they want.

The problem is less acute in the United States for reasons which, unfortunately, are not available to all other modern Western governments. The very size of the U.S. and the balance which exists between the power and conflicting group interests is something of a curb on the kind of excess which is ruining the economy of Argentina and had become a decisive danger to the economy of Britain.

A gathering of American mayors here in this city of Boston last week exposed an attempt to organize a major political movement. All big-city mayors want more funds. Most have long since exhausted their own tax-raising resources. Most look to the central government in Washington and direct all their political resources at Washington in the hope of obtaining a wider slice of the federal revenue pie for their own uses.

Perhaps the American mayors will get a little more, but it cannot be by much because they are in competition with the armed forces and organized labor for more spending and also with the increasingly vocal middle-class taxpayers for lower taxes and with the less vocal but not powerless poor for lower prices. Taxpayers and consumers still have clout in Washington.

In Argentina today, obviously, only the organized unions have serious clout. President Peron had been persuaded to defy them on the wage line. They called a general strike. The strike paralyzed the country. Mrs. Peron capitulated. The Argentine Treasury will now print more money to pay the higher wages which in turn will fuel the inflation and further depress the economy of the country.

Does organized labor ever listen to the voice of reason? Well, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson called on British trade unions last week to recognize that another round of high wage rises in Britain would mean fewer jobs and lower social services. He was speaking common sense, and truth. But would trade unions listen which have become accustomed to getting a wider slice of the British pie each year? Why shouldn't they go on squeezing the goose that lays the golden eggs?

The coal miners of Britain have listened, and responded responsibly. They have agreed to seek higher wages — but gradually. Their goal is a 60 percent rise. But they are not demanding it today. In effect they have said that they want their rise when the country can afford it.

Here is the formula that could save the economies of all Western countries plagued by chronic inflation: "When the country can afford it."

The rest of Britain's trade unions may or may not be impressed by the restraint of the coal miners. But they are being encouraged to reasonable thinking by several facts. The pound has been slipping on international exchanges. The middle classes are in inept

rebellion against the decline in their living standards. Recent by-elections indicate that Labour could lose the next election disastrously if it fails to halt the inflation. The time has gone by when British labor can claim to be underprivileged. Its wage levels in terms of man-hour productivity are now comparable with those on the continent.

Reasonable arguments have seldom in history persuaded those in enjoyment of high political power to relinquish the advantages of such power. Managers in Britain — and America — live in a state of luxury on the subject of their own salaries. They have no sense of the danger to the country if they take full advantage of their high political power. They controlled government and used it to their ends. Labor has a lot of historic reason for saying "It's my turn now." In view of the historic background British coal miners deserve unusually high marks for recognizing that the time for restraint has come.

If Harold Wilson can curb Britain's inflation by persuasion — he will deserve to rank among his country's greatest prime ministers. And it will be a model for other countries and a sign of encouragement. We wait, in hope.

Meanwhile the old, old fact is more visible than ever: The wealth of a nation is the sum total of its efforts applied to its natural resources. Only what has been put in can be taken out. There will be a day of reckoning for all countries which assume that the cornucopia is self-replenishing. Argentina is nearer that day of reckoning. The British, perhaps, have just begun to skirt the precipice.